

Ypsilanti Commercial.

VOL. XV—No 42.

YPSILANTI, MICH., SATURDAY, DEC. 14, 1878.

WHOLE No. 770

CLOTHIERS, ATTENTION!

We have bought at much less than cost the entire stock of the largest Wholesale Clothing House in Rochester, a now offering to the Clothiers of Michigan, at prices never before mentioned.

AN IMMENSE WHOLESALE STOCK!

We invite a call from every Clothing Merchant in the State, and guarantee you it will pay you to come to Detroit if you can use any goods. We are also offering these goods to our Retail Trade at


GREAT BARAINS.

We have an enormous stock which must be sold and have made prices to sell it. Thousands of Overcoats, Men's, Youths', Boys' and Children's. Thousands of Suits in all grades, from the cheapest to the best. Thousands of pairs of Pants. Good lined Pants for \$1, made and trimmed well. Immense bargains in all lines. Clothing was never offered so cheap. We have got the stock and must move it. Satisfaction guaranteed. Money saved on every purchase. Come and look at the goods. It will pay you.

C. R. MABLEY,

124, 126, 128, 130, 132, and 134 Woodward Ave., DETROIT.

THE YPSILANTI MARBLE WORKS,
ESTABLISHED IN 1850.
MANUFACTURERS OF MONUMENTS AND TOMBSTONES.



Made of AMERICAN and ITALIAN MARBLE and GRANITE of all kinds. Also SAND STONE MONUMENTS. COPING for Cemetery Lots, IRON SETTEES, CHAIRS, VASES, and URNS for Cemeteries and Lawns.

All work executed by first-class workmen. Delivered and erected in a good and substantial manner in any part of the State. Prices on favorable terms. Just received a fine assortment of

MARBLIZED SLATE BRACKET SHELVES
Representing the Different Varieties of Foreign Marble.
H. BATCHELDER, G. W. LOUGHRIDGE, J. H. WILCOX

1878 HOLIDAYS 1879 ANNOUNCEMENT.

We take great pleasure in informing the public that the grand display of

CHRISTMAS GOODS

J. H. WORTLEY'S CROCKERY STORE!

Has never been so Large, Varied and Beautiful as at present. All desirous of purchasing should first call and examine our Stock. Your special attention is called to our fine line of

PLATED WARE.

Prices to suit the times.

THE GARLAND AHEAD!

THE GARLAND IS THE PRINCE OF BASE BURNERS.

For Elegance of Design, Beauty of Finish and Heating qualities it cannot be surpassed.

DRURY & TAYLOR

—SELL THE—

GARLAND,

—AND OTHER—

PREMIUM STOVES

Made by the

MICHIGAN STOVE COMPANY.

Be Sure to see the GARLAND before buying any other Coal Stove.

DON'T buy a Sewing Machine until you have seen the

NEW WHEELER & WILSON,

For sale by

ROBBINS & SWEET.

Straight Needle. No Shuttle to thread. Simplest and easiest to handle. Runs easily, quietly, and rapidly. Most durable and best made in the world. Call and see it. 744-tf

I present my compliments to the public inviting all who wish first-class

HOTEL ACCOMODATIONS,

and

LIVERY ADVANTAGES.

To patronize the

CITY HOTEL.

Near the Depot, on Cross St.

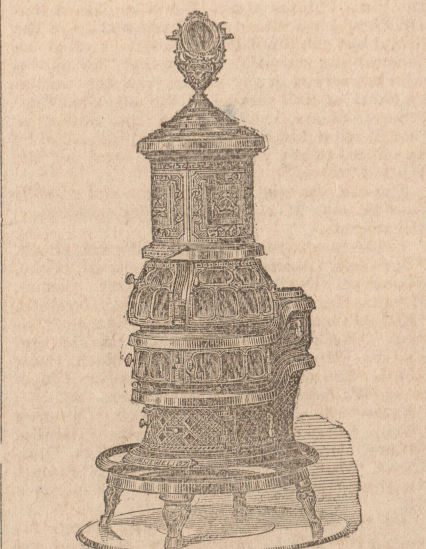
The hotel is new and has a complete and splendid finish. I have also opened in connection with the hotel, a

SPECIMEN HOUSE,

On Huron Street, Near the Post Office. 748 GEO. CARR.

CROWN JEWEL.

KING OF BASE BURNERS.



OVER 30,000

Now in use and not one returned. Hot water attachments. Nickel-plated foot rails and foot rests! Will Boil and Bake equally well at the same time.

STEVENS & LOOMIS.

ROUND OAK.



The most convenient, most economical, and most satisfactory WOOD STOVE. To see it call at

Stevens & Loomis.

Professional Cards.

ATTORNEYS.

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BARRETT & GRIFFIN, Attorneys and Counselors at Law and General Insurance Agent. Negotiations made, and Loans effected on Mortgages and other Securities. Office, in Van Tuyl's Block (first floor), Huron St., Ypsilanti.

DENTAL.

J. E. POST, M. D., D. D. S.

Dental rooms, Arcade block, Huron St., Ypsilanti. Office hours, 8 to 12 o'clock A. M., and 2 to 6 o'clock P. M. 690

PHYSICIANS.

R. W. ODELL, M. D. Office over F. W. Johnson's Drug Store, Huron Street, Ypsilanti, Michigan. 763-775

C. P. FELSNAW, M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Office at Depot, Masonic Block, over Drug Store. Residence, south side Mill St., Ypsilanti, Mich.

F. K. OWEN, M. D. Office at his residence, 35 Adams Street, Ypsilanti.

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Dr. Hall's Health Institute,

Hucklin's Block, opp. P. O.

Baths—Steam, Electrical and Hot Air.

Opens the pores, removes colds, poisons, and biliousness from the system. Shampooing, rubbing and tonic treatment follows to prevent taking cold. These and other remedies are used to cure catarrh, rheumatism, dyspepsia, diseases of females, of kidneys, liver, eye, ear, etc., etc.

HEALTH LIFT AND LIGHT GYMNASTICS.

A thorough gymnastic system for ladies and gentlemen in twenty minutes once a day. Doubles the strength in three months. Does not fatigue nor exhaust. Refreshes and invigorates. Removes dyspepsia and indigestion. Tones the nervous system. Improves the circulation. Warms the extremities. Increases the general vitality. Office Hours—7 to 12 A. M., 2 to 6 P. M., 7 to 8 in the evening. 734

PIONEER DRUG STORE!

A new and large assortment of

ALBUMS,

FANCY STATIONERY,

Hair and Clothes BRUSHES,

POCKET-BOOKS,

TOILET SOAPS,

EXQUISITE PERFUMES,

And other Staples. These goods were

Bought for Cash

At a very low figure and will be sold at least

25 Per Cent. Cheaper

Than the usual

BOTTOM PRICES.

Also a full stock of other goods in my line. A fine Box of Paper @ 10 cents a box. A fine Cut-Glass Bottle Free with every ounce of Perfume.

FRED F. INGRAM,

Opp. Depot.

THE BINDER IS NOW AT WORK.

THE COMMERCIAL.

Published every Saturday morning, at the corner of Huron and Cross Streets, Ypsilanti, Mich., by

CHARLES MOORE.

PERIPATETICO.

OF VARIOUS AGGRAVATING THINGS.

The Peripatetic is well aware that in touching upon the aforesaid subject the frailty of poor human nature may be made more than usually evident: so true it is that we are led by very small things to rehearse in our own feelings the experience of good old Bunyan when he declared himself "much tumbled up and down in mind."

After Mrs. Walker's able exposition of the "Total Depravity of Inanimate Things," it hardly needs that the Peripatetic pen should attempt any proof of this much-proved tendency. Everybody knows the inevitable gravitation of a wrong minded hammer toward the fingers of an amateur pounder; everybody is well aware of the harrowing aptitude of nails to break off and double up and object to go in at all. Chairs artfully deposit themselves in line to intercept unfortunate knees; ottomans lie in wait to trip up the unwary; vases and statues are contraband of war for fingers through which they slip and maliciously destroy themselves; matches flash, waver, and go out; worsted ends itself within a half dozen stitches of completing the work, and the long catalogue is too well known for it to need iteration here, since, destructive to temper and subversive of good resolutions, it lengthens every day.

Nor is inanimate nature the only aggravation the flesh is heir to. Everybody knows the general wrong-headedness of the list which the geography of the Peripatetic's youth introduced to an infant public as "animals useful to man." It is, doubtless, very exact and interesting to read glowing descriptions of the sagacious dog, but actual experience has often demonstrated that the sagacious dog is apt to dive fiercely at family friends; to destroy things valuable and useful; to be missing when wanted, and to be very much present when his absence is a most desirable thing. In short, there is no unpleasant enormity not perpetrated by some of these domestic friends against our comfort and peace of mind.

Over and above these before-mentioned trials, there must also be noticed the vexations experienced from our friends and kins-folk, who innocently torment us, and whom we reciprocally annoy. It is a strange psychological fact that the generality of people greatly dislike being instructed by their friends; so much so that it is an event of somewhat rare occurrence to find one person who will at once and unreservedly confess his ignorance on any subject of which others are informed. Again, it is somewhat ruffling when beginning any work to have various interested spectators giving gratuitous advice as to what they might, could, would or should do under the circumstances.

Musing on these things and the possibility of having an *Index Expurgatorius* made out and posted in a conspicuous place, any violation of which code should be punishable by law, the Peripatetic fell into a deeper reverie which was broken by a light touch. Glancing up, the Peripatetic saw the figure of a man; a man quietly dressed, and of pleasant and attractive countenance. His voice was pitched neither too high nor too low; he neither rattled his words off like a steam engine nor drawled painfully. Walking, he neither hurried nor dallied, and upon his proffer to show the place and inhabitants, the Peripatetic acknowledged to being a stranger, and the two set forth on a tour of inspection.

The streets were, as a whole, in good condition, though once the Peripatetic's companion caught his foot in a crevice of the pavement, and stumbled slightly. "Vexations, isn't it?" said the Peripatetic, politely. "What?" returned his friend (who had first introduced himself as Mr. Noman). "Your stumbling," returned the Peripatetic. "My dear friend," returned Mr. Noman, "I never stumble." The Peripatetic was about to make some reply about believing his own eyes, when they stopped at a house where a man was performing the intricate operation of putting up a stove. Several bystanders were looking on, but no advice was volunteered, and no remarks on the unpleasantness of the work. The man, however, was working most awkwardly, and the Peripatetic was about to suggest an easier method, but was checked by Mr. Noman. At length, however, stove, pipe, and all, came down with a tremendous crash, and the Peripatetic had barely remarked, "I told you so," when his friend seized his arm and pulled him violently from the spot. "Hush!" he whispered, "Such remarks as that are forbidden by our statutory law, and if overheard you will be severely punished." The Peripatetic, out of breath, forbore reply, but as they walked on he beheld at least half a dozen cats seated on a wall at the rear of a house.

"How those cats must howl at night," said the Peripatetic, sympathetically. "Our cats never howl," answered his friend, "Here is my house; will you dine with me?" The Peripatetic acquiesced and they entered. Mrs. Noman met them with great cordiality and welcomed her husband's friend. "Though, my dear," she said, turning to him, "the soup was burned, the chickens were stolen from the kitchen, the vegetables proved bad, and the dessert will not be ready under two hours." Mr. Noman received this with a smile of assent, and the conversation went on cheerfully. A newspaper was offered the Peripatetic, which it surveyed, but soon threw down impatiently. Mr. Noman looked interrogative. "That rascally Congress has passed a bill allowing the Southern claims," said the Peripatetic wrathfully. "Indeed," answered the other, placidly, "it will be repealed to-morrow, or if not, it will do some one some good," at which the Peripatetic sat aghast. Three hours having now elapsed (during which time Mr. Noman had never once looked at his watch) they were summoned to dinner, which went smoothly until nearly at an end, when a servant awkwardly swept from the table some beautiful pieces of china. Mrs. Noman showed no trace of vexation, but smiled and made some pleasant remark. Having withdrawn from the table the Peripatetic made some remarks as to the amiability of Mr. Noman's wife. "Yes," said that gentleman, "but no lady in our city could be troubled by such a thing." "My friend," said the Peripatetic, earnestly, "explain these things, I beg. How is it that you hold yourself so far above the annoyances of life?" "That I will tell you," said Mr. Noman. "When we founded this city, we determined among ourselves not to be troubled by anything. We were all to do our best to help each other, and no one was to in the least interfere with his neighbor. What we couldn't help we were to take pleasantly. If noises at night forbade sleep, and we couldn't correct them, we kept awake or put cotton in our ears. If we stumbled we determined not to mind it, and after a while the habit of taking things pleasantly grew upon us so that we were not conscious of any hurt. In short we took dear old George Herbert's lines:

"A sweet and virtuous soul,
Like seasoned timber, never gives;"

for our pattern and example, and we find our little world growing better every day." "Et in Arcadia ego!" said the Peripatetic—and awoke.

ITEMS FROM THE COUNTY PRESS.

From the Ann Arbor Democrat.

Ann Arbor is to have Modjeska, next Thursday evening. "Camille" will probably be the play.

An Ann Arbor man has been swindled out of a box of wheel grease.

Prof. Field, Principal of the Dexter high school, on Friday caused the arrest of four of his pupils for disorderly conduct in the school room. Justice Page fined them \$2 each.

The Congregationalists will this year furnish the supper for Ann Arbor's New Englanders, who, on the 20th inst., will get together and sing the Pilgrims' praises in prose and in verse.

From the Ann Arbor Register.

The Michigan Central and the Toledo & Ann Arbor railroads have been connected. It took but three of Mr. S. W. Dorr's russets to weigh 25 ounces.

Judge Marston, of the Supreme Court, will respond to a toast at the banquet of the New England Society, Dec. 20.

The college glee club and orchestra will assist at the Unitarian praise meeting to-morrow evening.

At Ann Arbor socials they raise money by selling individuals in masquerade costume. The bargain is, as the boys say, "unsight and unseen," for a sheet covers the 'article' until sold.

The Pioneer Society have been notified that the Supervisors will place at their disposal a suite of rooms in the new Court House. The Supervisors ought to have the thanks of the county as well as of the society.

The interesting notice of "Belshazzar," which appeared in the Register last week, is from the pen of a prominent citizen of Ypsilanti, who for years occupied the editorial tripod and in response to the cry for "more copy" delighted the compositor with many a page of beautiful manuscript.

NORMAL ITEMS.

Prof. Lodeman lectures before the Zealots society before the close of the term.

The Riceonians give an oyster supper before long, and extend an invitation to the Marshal.

All the teachers have taken possession of their rooms and consequently there will no more confusion in finding the different teachers.

The Marshal's victims were discharged without even being fined, only paying the costs. The next day an indignation meeting was held, opened by music. "We will hang the old Marshal on a sour apple tree." A motion was then made and carried, that every student share the costs. Speeches were made, and the affair closed with "Bad Dreams, Marshal." The students ask as a favor of the Marshal, that when they are out serenading again he will not insult them with his presence.

Considerable excitement has been going on during the past few days among the students because some of them were arrested for serenading last Saturday evening. The facts in the case are as follows: After the Zealots had adjourned they started out serenading. The Marshal ordered them to disperse. They, thinking it an unjust demand, as there was no disorder whatever, refused to obey, and accordingly some were arrested. The students have been unable to find any one who was in the least disturbed by the singing.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

MICHIGAN.

The AnSable News estimates the quantity of logs that will be put into the Au Sable and Pine Rivers during the coming winter, in round numbers, at the enormous figure of 155,000,000 feet—a figure fully one-fourth larger than the crop of any previous year, and more than double the entire cut of last winter. Of this amount 123,250,000 feet goes into the Au Sable.

One of C. C. Comstock's saw mills at Grand Rapids burned Tuesday night. Value \$10,000, no insurance.

Kirk Gage, of Fennville, was put off a railroad train, (having got on the wrong train) while intoxicated. He subsequently fell from a railroad bridge and was killed.

There are 50 men in the State Prison sentenced for life.

Among the convicts received last month at the State Prison was a man of 84, the oldest prisoner ever taken to the State Prison.

The Supreme Court of the State of Michigan has just decided that the Common Council of that city may grant or withhold a license to a saloon keeper as it sees fit, and that, without a city license, no man has a right to keep a saloon in the city.

The Chicago and Lake Huron Railroad owes the State \$37,000 for taxes, and the State authorities are pushing the claim.

The new iron bridge erected by the Detroit, Lansing and Northern Railroad, over the Huron river, 40 miles from Detroit, was completed on Monday noon. It is a single span, 130 feet long.

Lapeer county farmers will petition the legislature to make it unlawful for any railway employe to buy or deal in grain, directly or indirectly.

The Pomological Convention at Paw Paw and the Bee Keepers' Association at Grand Rapids were both well attended and were successful meetings.

James Gullup has been appointed postmaster at Grand Rapids.

The State Salt Inspector reports 159,880 barrels of salt inspected in the month of November.

The State Treasury held \$236,184, December 1. There is more lumber piled over the docks in Muskegon at present than ever before known.

There are being fattened at this time with five miles of Galesburg, 5,000 wethers.

H. D. Pugh, clerk of the Supreme Court, while moving the records of his office to the new capitol, found among other documents a paper issued in 1798 by Arthur St. Clair, Governor of the Northwestern Territory, and signed by Wm. Henry Harrison, Secretary. It revokes the commission of one Patrick Neff, as surveyor of Wayne county, for the reason that such office was too great a burden on the people. Among other papers is the oath of office of Wm. T. Hull, as Governor of the Territory in 1800; the oath of office of Lewis Cass, as Governor in 1817; the oath of office of Joseph Campen, as a trustee of the town of Detroit in 1802, and the oath of office of Robert G. Abbott, as Treasurer of Michigan Territory in 1814.—Lansing Republican.

The Third Michigan Infantry held their annual reunion at Grand Rapids December 13.

The Rockford, Kent county, Council have fixed the village tax on saloons at \$1,000. It has been \$110, and strenuous effort is being made to put it back there.

The farmers of the State are going to ask the Legislature to offer a reward of \$200 for every horse-thief caught and convicted.

There have been shipped this season from L'Anse and Marquette 569,245 gross tons of ore. The total shipments of the iron district are estimated at about 1,100,000 tons.

Each member of the State Legislature is authorized to appoint two students to the Normal School from his district, and students so appointed are received free of charge.

The Government has made an arrangement with the Sisters of St. Joseph, at Marquette, whereby their hospital is to be used as a marine hospital for all sick and disabled seamen on Lake Superior.

The State Pomological Society voted to hold its next meeting at Lansing in February.

The Free Press, through its Washington correspondent, reports that Williams may be a candidate for the office of Sergeant-at-Arms of the next Session, when the Senate will be Democratic.

Chas. H. Holt has in his hatchery, at Cascade, on the Thornapple river, fifty thousand speckled trout.

Muskegon News & Reporter: It is estimated that at least 1,500 men are already in the pines, and doing such other work as is incidental to logging, before Christmas.

The case of John H. Wendell & Co., of Detroit, against Gregory and McFarley, of Owosso, was concluded with a verdict for plaintiffs for the full amount of their claims, \$3,311.12. The case was one of considerable importance to dealers in grain, particularly in wheat, and the effect of the decision is to hold speculators to their bargains.

While engaged in over-hauling an old passenger car at the shops of the Detroit, Grand Haven and Milwaukee Railway, Mr. Crumb, the foreman of the shops, discovered two letters which had evidently been mislaid by the owner and had found their way under the lining of one of the seats. The directions on the envelopes were illegible, but the letters themselves were well preserved. One was written by a father to his son, and the other appeared to be an order for pork from a Grand Rapids man. The letters were dated 1867, and had probably been written beneath the lining of the seat since that time.

A new iron bridge over the Huron River at Geddes Station, on the Michigan Central, will be put in place in a few days. It has a span of 110 feet.

At Flint they sensibly put warning placards on the houses in which there is scarlet fever or diphtheria.

The Bronson public schools have been closed for the present. Diphtheria did it.

A Clare county postmaster thought the mail bag in use on his job was too large, and cut it in two, for doing which the government threatens to "bounce" him.

The Port Huron and Northeastern Railroad company, narrow gauge, have purchased 1,300 tons of iron rails, 200 tons to be delivered at Port Huron next week.

Vanderbilt has succeeded in buying up the Albany bondholders and securing control of the eastern division of the Chicago & Lake Huron railroad. It is reported that he will extend the Canada Southern to Sarnia to connect with it.

The temperance excitement at Flint waxes greater every hour. The old crusading days have come again.

A petition will be presented to the state legislature asking for a land grant for a trio of babies recently born to Mr. and Mrs. Demick, Mason.

Not only are counterfeit one cent pieces in circulation, but now comes word that Michigan is flooded with bad three cent coins.

Geo. Hough, of Adrian, late an agent there for the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, was convicted in the Circuit Court at Kalamazoo of embezzlement in grain. The case will be appealed to the Supreme Court.

The "Penny Press" is the latest journalistic venture in Detroit.

Seventeen students of Albion college were lodged in the county jail on a capias sworn out by another student because they had expelled him from one of the college societies, thereby, as he claims, defaming his character.

On Sunday a freight car, one of two or three composing an excursion train of citizens from Rome to the new track built toward Rochester, jumped the track and turned over two or three miles south of Washington. Several young men were on top of the car, one of whom received injuries from which he died, and one other had his leg broken.

The infant daughter of Dr. Henry A. Reynolds, the red ribboner, died at Rockford, Ill., November 23.

Harry Hans, the South Bend, Ind., man who for several years flooded southwestern Michigan with indecent literature, has been convicted of sending such matter through the mails by the United States court at Indianapolis.

Men who gave their notes in aid of the work of building the narrow gauge railroad from Lawrence to Lawton are now "kicking," on the ground that the conditions have not been fulfilled.

A Battle Creek woman warned liquor-sellers they were not to sell to her husband, and they did it, and now she has had five of them arrested for not heeding her warning.

A fire at Manistee Saturday night destroyed the hardware store of Russell Bros., and Miss Haley's millinery store; Loss \$20,000; Insurance \$10,000.

The war of the pathies at the State University has broken out into an open rupture, of which angry recriminations, threats, blows, a challenge to a duel, and litigation in the courts, are incidents. The active parties are Dr. Franklin, dean of the homeopathic department, and Dr. Alexander C. McLean, resident physician of the hospital. Franklin accused McLean of influencing patients to leave the homeopathic treatment, and charges on this kind have led to frequent wordy altercations.

On Sunday morning, about 11 o'clock, a fistful encounter took place in the hospital attached to the medical department of the University, between the parties above named, but they were separated before anything serious resulted. Intense excitement has been aroused, however, and it is likely that the school will suffer from intense partisanship and much "talk" among the students.

Chas. E. and W. H. Rogers pleaded guilty of conspiracy, aiding and abetting embezzlement against the Lake Shore and Mich. Southern railroad at Adrian, O. E. Rogers was sentenced to pay a fine of \$500 and W. H. a fine of \$1,000. The judge in passing sentence remarked that he did not regard these as the most guilty parties. There is little defense, after the above plea, for the other accused parties.

A man named Will Frost, from Niles, Mich., who, while at the hotel, and who, in fact, was consumed in a burning haystack near Crystal Lake, Iowa. John Stewart has been arrested, confessed the murder, and was jailed at Woodstock.

Miss Estella French, the telegraph operator at East Tawas, has been appointed observer for the cautionary signal station at that place—the first and only one in the State where a lady has received the appointment.

Mr. Chaucey Rice, of Lawrence, teacher in a district in Hamilton, Van Duren county, had a regular set-to with some of the larger boys, and got the worst of it, being badly beaten. The boys have been arrested.

Among the prizes awarded in the Dairy Fair just closed in New York are the following from Michigan: First prize, Arthur D. Power, Laconde (2); second, John Varson, Farmington; John Elliott, Iosco.

The Michigan State Salt Association has now on hand between 400,000 and 500,000 barrels of salt, and is shipping about 20 car-loads of bulk salt daily. The demand for salt from packers is increasing steadily.

The case of Blackwood vs. VanVleet, which has been carried to the Supreme Court for the third time, was commenced 24 years ago in Lenawee county. It has just been sent down to the Circuit Court, reversed, with orders for still another trial.

Tuesday, Jan. 7, is appointed for the next meeting of the Michigan Publishers' Association.

Over 300 members attended the State Grange at Lansing. Master J. J. Woodman delivered an annual address, in which he reviewed the work of the order during the past year; claimed a general waking up among subordinate lodges, much good accomplished, with most encouraging prospects for the future. He referred to his visit to the State Exposition, and contrasted the condition of agriculture in the State with those of the new. He condemned the taking of usurious rates of interest, and urged that the coming Legislature be asked to remedy the evil; denounced the attempt to change the tariff laws at the last session of Congress in reference to wool and woolen goods, and paid a flattering compliment to the work of the Agricultural College. J. T. Cobb, secretary of the order, made his report, which showed 253 subordinate granges in the State against 288 last year.

John Miller, of Ishpeming, Marquette, county, was engaged in boiling soft soap on the 9th, when the boiler exploded, and a kettle in which roofing tar had been melted, and to the sides of which a quantity of that material still adhered. After the stuff had been boiling furiously for some time he added a quantity of cold lye, when the boiling mass exploded with great violence, scattering the hot fluid over Miller's person, burning him in a horrible manner, from the effects of which he died in a few hours.

They had a great illumination and brilliant fireworks at Ottawa Thursday night in honor of the new Governor General.

At a meeting of the Western Nail Association it was decided to advance nails to \$2.15 per keg, 10 cents off in 200 keg lots, and 2 per cent. off for cash.

The Mississippi Valley tobacco works at Burlington, Iowa, were destroyed by fire Wednesday evening. Loss \$50,000; insured.

An extensive and destructive prairie fire near Crook City burned up the hay which had been cut for the military post at Bear Butte. Many ranches were burned to the ground.

A gang of resurrectionists have been arrested at Cincinnati.

A public meeting at New Orleans passed resolutions warmly thanking the people of the Northern States for their generous donations to the yellow fever relief fund, and declaring for a common country.

The Austin (Texas) state was halted near Marion by two masked highwaymen, and W. C. Parsons and L. Chandler, both St. Louis commercial travellers, were robbed of about \$60. The mail was rifled, but nothing was abstracted.

There is a strike among the Chicago pork packers.

The New York Tribune says the Eastern ports are loaded down with produce of all kinds, and that since the close of navigation the shipments from the West have been unusually light.

The product of the leading mines at Leadville, Col., has increased fifty per cent. within the past two weeks. Two thousand tons, yielding 20,000 ounces of silver, were delivered this week, and 3,000 tons of high grade ore are waiting transportation. The leading ore buyers estimate the net product for the year of this camp at upwards of \$3,000,000.

The electric light is to illuminate the Columbus, Ohio, depot.

Signor Francisco Agamonte, New York, has set free the 85 slaves on his plantation near Santiago.

Fires: At Macon, Miss., 50 houses in the business part of the town. Loss \$200,000; insurance \$100,000; At Abiria, Ia., the public school building, about 500 scholars, escaped with but few injuries. Loss, \$40,000; insurance \$12,000.

The directors of the Cincinnati musical festival announced that the fourth festival will be given in that city May 10th, 1879, at Music Hall. Theodore Thomas, musical manager.

Gen. Crook predicts further trouble with the redskins. The constant theft by the whites of Indian stock does not tend to pacification.

Fourteen heirs-at-law of Stephen Girard—seven of them citizens of France—have brought a bill of equity against the city of Philadelphia to recover the real estate owned by Girard at the time of his death.

It is currently reported that Keene has gone into the wheat campaign in Chicago with nearly \$3,000,000.

Edison's latest invention is an apparatus for measuring the quantity of electricity used.

The new governor general is getting some criticism at Ottawa for exclusiveness and superciliousness.

Floods have done great damage in New York, Pennsylvania and New England.

Henry Jackson and Henry Martin were found guilty at Nebraska City of murdering a Mr. Slocum and outraging his wife. A crowd assembled at the jail, broke in the door, overpowered the jailor, seized Martin and Jackson, and taking them half a mile south of the court house hung them to a tree.

Gov. Hampton's leg was amputated below the knee. His immediate friends say that his condition is not dangerous. The legislature elected Gov. Hampton to the United States Senate. The vote in the Senate was unanimous. The House with two exceptions, voted for Hampton. Two colored members voted for Mackey.

Another of the large flouring mills at Minneapolis was destroyed by fire Monday night. A man with a lantern went to see about the stoppage of a flour elevator in one of the great mills. He touched a belt and shook down a cloud of dust, which instantly exploded and flooded the building with a sheet of flame. The man just succeeded in getting out of the building alive but the building was destroyed. Fortunately the other mills did not catch fire.

The secretary of the treasury has just issued the 74th call for 5,000,000 of 5-20 bonds, consolidated. The call is for \$2,000,000 coupon bonds and \$3,000,000 of registered bonds. Interest on these bonds ceases March 9, 1879.

Foreign News.

A battle between Gen. Roberts' advance and the Afghans, lasting all day, is reported.

J. B. Deaken, cotton manufacturer, of Overdawn and Manchester, who run 600 looms, has suspended.

Insurgent Bulgarian bands are forming all through Macedonia and Rhodope. The refugees are descending into the Perlasg district and murdering and robbing indiscriminately.

Turkish troops have been sent to the coast, to suppress the Bulgarian insurgents in the Melnik district, Macedonia, and burned 200 villages. Only 1,000 inhabitants escaped.

The Director of the Mint at Bordeaux has been arrested, charged with abstracting 4,300,000 francs worth of silver bars belonging to Rothschild and substituting galvanized copper bars.

The Caledonian Bank of Glasgow has failed. It is solvent, and the stockholders alone will lose by it.

A new ministry has come into power in Turkey. Kheiriddin is the new prime minister.

Guiltless and Wrilandt, bankers, and N. Holmgren, merchants of Stockholm, have failed. The liabilities of the latter are extensive. His failure is due to the fall in the price of iron.

Gen. Roberts has gained a complete victory over the Afghans' troops, capturing near Khotal cannon. The enemy's loss is heavy. The British loss was 80 killed and wounded. The Afghan position was turned by a flank march over the Spingwai Pass. The enemy fled on the previous evening received reinforcement by 24 regiments. They fought desperately. Their artillery was well served. Their defeat, however, was complete. The British captured 18 guns and a large quantity of ammunition.

Parliament convened on the 5th. The Queen's speech, read in the House of Lords, was unusually short. Her Majesty regrets being unable to attend in person, and she has reviewed the work of the order during the past year; claimed a general waking up among subordinate lodges, much good accomplished, with most encouraging prospects for the future. He referred to his visit to the State Exposition, and contrasted the condition of agriculture in the State with those of the new. He condemned the taking of usurious rates of interest, and urged that the coming Legislature be asked to remedy the evil; denounced the attempt to change the tariff laws at the last session of Congress in reference to wool and woolen goods, and paid a flattering compliment to the work of the Agricultural College. J. T. Cobb, secretary of the order, made his report, which showed 253 subordinate granges in the State against 288 last year.

The bill was read the third time and passed; yeas 39, nays 21 as follows: [Republicans; Democrats.]

YEAS—Armstrong, Bailey, Bayard, Beck, Burnside, Butler, Claflie, Cockrell, Coke, Conover, Davis, Dennis, Dorsey, Eaton, Eustis, Garland, Grover, Harris, Hereford, Hill, Johnston, Jones (Fla.), Kernan, Lamar, McCreary, McDonald, McPherson, Maxey, McRearin, Morgan, Paddock, Randolph, Ransom, Salsbury, Spencer, Voorhees, Wallace, Whyte, and Withers—39.

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Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala.) made a speech favoring the bill to provide for counting the electoral vote.

The House took up the Diplomatic Appropriation bill. The salary of the Secretary of Legation, Germany and Russia reported in the bill at \$15,000, by a vote of 98 to 91, put back to the present figures. Amendments providing for a secretary of legation at Brazil, for a consul general at Athens, and requesting the President to revise the tariff of consular fees and prescribe such rates as he may deem conform as nearly as may be to the fees charged by other commercial nations for similar services, were adopted. The bill then passed.

The Naval Appropriation bill the n came up. It was substantially the bill of last year as it became a law. The estimates of the Secretary of the Navy had been only about \$40,000 greater than last year's appropriation. The Committee on Appropriations had reduced the amount asked for by \$133,334. The appropriation last year had been \$14,151,603, and the bill reduced it to \$13,818,269. Not a single amendment was offered, and the bill passed.

A singular accident recently occurred on board an English steamer in a Chinese port. A quantity of pepper had been taken on board, part of which had been wet with rain. On the following morning the hatches were removed to continue the work, but as a Chinaman, one of the crew, descended into the hold he was seen to fall down insensible. The same fate befell four English sailors who, one after the other, went down to render assistance. No others were allowed to go into the hold until it had been properly ventilated, and then the dead bodies of the five were recovered, and it was satisfactorily proved that their death had been caused by breathing carbonic acid gas, which the wet pepper threw off in large quantities.

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Congress.

Mr. Blaine introduced resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to report to the Senate whether at the recent elections the constitutional rights of any citizens were violated in any State, what further legislation is necessary to protect citizens in their constitutional rights, etc.

December 3.—In the Senate, Mr. Paddock (Rep., Neb.) submitted a resolution of inquiry into the expediency of making trade dollars a legal tender for all debts, public and private, and providing for the suspension of the coinage of the standard silver dollar of 412½ grains, and re-coining of the same into trade dollars of 420 grains, and for such additional coinage of the trade dollar as the needs of the country may require.

Mr. Morrill (Rep., Vt.) introduced a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue, in exchange for United States notes or coin, certificates of deposit of the denomination of \$10, or any multiple thereof, not exceeding \$100, bearing interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum, and convertible at any time within one year into 4 per cent. bonds described in the refunding act, and the money so received shall be applied to the payment of 5-20 bonds in the mode prescribed by said act, and he is authorized to prescribe suitable rules and regulations in conformity with this act.

Mr. Beck (Dem., Ky.) submitted a resolution inquiring whether silver has been received in payment of customs duties, and whether, if so received, it has been paid as interest on U. S. bonds.

In the House, a number of bills were introduced. The first was a bill to make trade dollars legal tender, and two bills to compel the Secretary of the Treasury to receive trade dollars in exchange for legal tender dollars.

The Military Academy appropriation bill, which appropriates \$276,647, \$16,000 below the appropriation of the current year, was considered in committee of the whole and passed.

Dec. 4.—In the Senate, Mr. Salsbury (Dem., Del.) introduced a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury in redeeming United States legal tender notes, as required by the special resumption act, to pay 75 per cent. in gold and 25 per cent. in standard silver dollar.

The Senate went into executive session.

In the House, Mr. Eustis (Dem., La.) introduced a bill appropriating \$5,000,000 for constructing, rebuilding and repairing the levees on the Mississippi River.

Mr. Atkins (Dem., Tenn.) introduced a bill correcting an error in the enrollment of the Civil Sundry Appropriation bill in relation to the Hot Springs reservation, and a provision was added directing the superintendent of the Hot Springs reservation to provide and maintain a sufficient number of free baths for the use of indigents. The bill then passed.

Dec. 5.—In the Senate, the Vice-President announced as the special committee on the yellow fever investigation: Messrs. Harris (Dem., Tenn.), Matthews (Rep., O.), Lamar (Dem., Miss.), Paddock (Rep., Neb.), (Rep., Fla.), Garland (Dem., Ark.), and Eustis (Dem., La.)

After some other unimportant business, the Senate went into executive session, and at its close adjourned till Monday.

In the House, the Consular and Diplomatic and the Navy appropriation bills were reported and referred to committee of the whole.

A number of resolutions, calling for information were adopted.

Mr. Farfield (Rep., O.) from the Committee on Rules, reported a concurrent resolution for the appointment of a yellow fever commission, which, after discussion, was adopted. The House adjourned till Monday.

Dec. 9. After some unimportant routine proceedings in the Senate, the bill to amend the revised statutes relating to Presidential elections, and to provide for and regulate the counting of votes for President and Vice-President, and decisions of the questions arising, was considered.

Mr. Edmunds (Rep., Vt.) then addressed the Senate, and urged that the importance of the subject was great, and the time now, in the middle of the Presidential term, before the heat of parties should be revived, was so opportune that he hoped that the Senate would enter upon the consideration of the subject and dispose of it before taking up anything else.

The Senate then went into executive session. A bill was introduced by Mr. Page (Rep., Cal.), to enforce the 14th and 15th amendments to the Constitution. The bill recites that in the late election in South Carolina a large number of male citizens belonging to one political party were by a law enacted by the Legislature of said State, and by a concerted system of oppression, terrorism and fraud, denied the rights secured them under the Constitution, and enacts that after the 4th of March, 1879, the State of South Carolina shall be entitled to two members of the House of Representatives on the basis of the whole number of white inhabitants of said State.

Mr. Fort moved to suspend the rules and adopt a resolution declaring that the legal tender quality of the silver dollars of 312½ grains shall be maintained and enforced, and that any discrimination against them by any national bank in refusing to receive them in payment of legal tender dollars shall be deemed in defiance of the laws, and instructing the banking committee to report a bill for the withdrawal of the circulating notes of the banks so offending. Defeated, yeas 150, nays 87, not the necessary two thirds in the affirmative.

Dec. 10.—In the Senate, Mr. Wallace (Dem., Pa.) introduced a bill to authorize the exchange of subsidiary coin for trade dollars. It provides also for the re-coining of the trade dollars into subsidiary coin.

Mr. Spencer (Rep., Ala.) from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported favorably the Senate bill authorizing the appointment of Dr. J. C. Powell as assistant surgeon in the United States army. It was explained that Dr. Powell had already rendered service in the army, but could not be regularly enrolled on account of a provision by law that "No person who has served in any capacity in the military or civil service of the so-called Confederate States, or of either of the States in insurrection during the late rebellion, shall be appointed to any position in the army of the United States."

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FROM WASHINGTON.

THE GREENBACKERS IN COUNCIL.

One of the most notable events in the Capital, during the week, is the assembling in council of the leaders of the National Greenback party. Most of the States were represented, and some of them by more than one representative.

The leaders and organizers were among them, and they went at their work with a business-like air, and kept their own counsels. So far are they from being discouraged that they point with pride to the million of votes cast; to their local successes; to the places where they hold the balance of power; and to the influence their cause exerts upon the other parties; and they are hopeful of profiting by mistakes and of "organizing victory." They estimate their future prospects by their past progress, and thus keep alive the hope of success in 1880.

BLAINE'S RESOLUTION.

It is expected Blaine will press his resolution of inquiry into Southern elections, and that his speech will be of a radical character. Should this prove to be the case, we may expect a warm debate.

THE TRANSFER OF THE INDIAN BUREAU.

The joint commission, considering the transfer of the Indian Bureau from the civil to the military department, have heard the views of Col. A. B. Meacham. He holds that the only solution of the Indian problem is in civilizing and educating the Indians, that they may support themselves. In the past twenty-five years he has not known a case where the disturbance between the whites and the Indians has occurred, except through the breaking of treaties by the former.

A REDUCTION.

The consular and diplomatic appropriation bill as presented to congress cuts down the salaries of foreign ministers from 14 to 20 per cent.—\$17,500 a year to \$15,000, \$12,000 to \$10

THE TREASURY.

Secretary Sherman's report fills ten columns of closely printed matter in the Chicago Tribune, and covers in detail the expenditures of the various departments. The total ordinary receipts of the government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878, were \$257,763,478, and the total ordinary expenditures were \$236,964,326. The total amount due the sinking fund for the year was \$55,429,001, leaving a deficiency on this account of \$14,629,449.

Compared with the previous fiscal year, the receipts for 1878 have decreased \$11,984,796.09, in the following items: In customs-revenue, \$785,812.87; in internal revenue, \$8,048,783.09; in semi-annual tax on banks, \$215,498; in sales of government property, \$84,450.08; in profits on coinage, \$1,582,476.75; and in miscellaneous items, \$1,267,740.30. There was an increase of \$748,088.17, as follows: In proceeds of sales of public lands, \$105,459.69; in premium on sales of coin, \$67,521.52; and in miscellaneous items, \$577,076.96,—making a net decrease in the receipts from all sources for the year of \$11,236,707.92. The decrease in revenue is principally due to the falling off in the receipts from internal revenue, which was probably caused by the agitation in congress, for a long time, of the reduction of the tax on spirits and tobacco.

The expenditures show an increase of \$7,781,729.08, as follows: In the navy department, \$2,405,366.01, and in the interest on the public debt, \$5,376,363.07,—the latter of which was due to the large balance of \$7,426,619.81 unpaid interest at the commencement of the year, and to the change from semi-annual to quarterly payments of interest on 6 per cent bonds converted into 4 per cents, which would not otherwise have been made until after the close of the year. There was a decrease of \$9,477,411.21, as follows: in the war department, \$4,928,588.05; the interior department, \$1,474,460.13; and in the civil and miscellaneous, \$3,074,363.03,—making a net decrease in the expenditures of \$1,695,682.13.

For the year 1879 the estimated revenue is \$264,500,000, and the estimated expenditures are \$240,100,000, leaving a balance of \$24,400,000 applicable to the sinking fund. The total ordinary receipts for 1880 are \$264,500,000, and the estimated expenses, including sinking fund, are \$275,137,251. Excluding the sinking fund, the expenditures will be \$236,334,912.

The expenses of the customs service during the last fiscal year, as compared with the previous year, were reduced \$778,492. The great body of expenditures is fixed by law, which leaves no discretion to be exercised by an executive officer.

The estimate of revenue, based upon existing law, is \$6,736,121.30 more than the actual revenue of the past year. This estimate can only be realized by a strict and impartial enforcement of the revenue laws. This is not only a legal duty of revenue officers, but it is the right of every honest taxpayer. The enforcement of the tax on spirits and tobacco has, in some places, been resisted by formidable combinations too powerful for the department, with the forces at its command, to overcome. The customs duties, in many cases, have been evaded by smuggling, fraud, undervaluation, and false claims for drawbacks and damage-allowance. Some of these obstructions are incident to the execution of any tax law, but many of them may be overcome by such modifications of the laws as are hereinafter recommended.

On the question of resumption the secretary says the important duty imposed on this department by the resumption act, approved Jan. 14, 1875, has been steadily pursued during the past year. The plain purpose of the act is to secure to all interests and all classes the benefits of sound currency, redeemable in coin, with the least possible disturbance of existing rights and contracts. Three of its provisions have been substantially carried into execution, by the gradual substitution of fractional coin for fractional currency, by the free coinage of gold, and by free banking. There remains only the completion of preparations for resumption in coin on the 1st day of January, 1879, and its maintenance thereafter upon the basis of existing laws.

At the close of the year 1877 this coin reserve, in excess of coin liabilities, amounted to \$63,016,050.96, of which \$15,000,000 were obtained by the sale of 4½ per cent, and \$25,000,000 by the sale of 4 per cent bonds, the residue being surplus revenue. Subsequently, on the 11th day of April, 1878, the secretary entered into a contract with certain bankers in New York and London—the parties to the previous contract of June 9, 1877, already communicated to congress—for the sale of \$50,000,000 4½ per cent bonds for resumption purposes. The bonds were sold at a premium of 1½ per cent, and accrued interest, less a commission of ½ of 1 per cent. The contract has been fulfilled, and the net proceeds—\$50,500,000—have been paid into the treasury in gold coin. The \$50,000,000 coin paid on the Halifax award have been replaced by the sale of that amount of 4 per cent bonds sold for resumption purposes,—making the aggregate amount of bonds sold for these purposes \$95,500,000, of which \$65,000,000 were 4½ per cent bonds, and \$30,500,000 4 per cent bonds. To this has been added the surplus revenue from time to time. The amount of coin held in the treasury on the 23d day of November last, in excess of coin sufficient to pay all accrued coin liabilities, was \$141,888,100, and constitutes the coin reserve prepared for resumption purposes. This sum will be diminished somewhat on the 1st of January next by reason of the large amount of interest accruing on that day in excess of the coin notes are equal to coin, they will be accepted as coin, both by the public creditor and by the government; but this acceptance should be left to the opinion of the respective parties, and the legal right on both sides to demand coin should be preserved inviolate.

The act approved Feb. 28, 1878, made a very important change in our coinage system. The silver dollar pro-

vided for was made a legal tender for all debts, public and private, except where otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract. The amount of this coin issued will more properly be stated hereafter, but its effect upon the problem of resumption should be here considered.

The law itself clearly shows that the silver dollar was not to supersede the gold dollar; nor did congress propose to adopt the single standard of silver, but only to create a bi-metallic standard of silver and gold, of equal value and equal purchasing power. Congress, therefore, limited the amount of silver dollars to be coined to not less than \$2,000,000 nor more than \$4,000,000 per month, but did not limit the aggregate amount nor the period of time during which this coinage should continue. The market value of the silver in the dollar, at the date of the passage of the act, was 93½ cents in gold coin. Now it is about 86 cents in gold coin. If it was intended by congress to adopt the silver instead of the revenue received meanwhile.

Every step in these preparations for resumption has been accompanied with increased business and confidence. The accumulation of coin, instead of increasing its price, as was feared by many, has steadily reduced its premium in the market. The depressing and ruinous losses that followed the panic of 1873 had not diminished in 1875, when the resumption act passed; but every measure taken in the execution or enforcement of this act has tended to lighten these losses, and to reduce the premium on coin, so that now it is merely nominal. The present condition of our trade, industry, and commerce, hereafter more fully stated, our ample reserves, and the general confidence inspired in our financial condition, seem to justify the opinion that we are prepared to commence and maintain resumption from and after the 1st day of January, A. D. 1879.

By existing law, custom-duties and the interest of the public debt are payable in coin, and a portion of the duties was specifically pledged as a special fund for the payment of the interest, thus making one provision dependent upon the other. As we cannot, with due regard to the public honor, repeal the obligation to pay coin, we ought not to impair or repeal the means provided to procure coin. When, happily, our gold standard, the amount provided for is totally inadequate for the purpose. Experience, not only in this country, but in European countries, has established that a certain amount of silver coin may be maintained in circulation at par with gold, though of less intrinsic bullion value. It was, no doubt, the intention of congress to provide a coin in silver which would answer a multitude of the purposes of business life, without banishing from circulation the established gold coin of the country. To accomplish this it is indispensable either that the silver coin be limited in amount, or that its bullion value be equal to that of the gold dollar. If not, its use will be limited to domestic purposes. It cannot be exported except at its commercial value as bullion. If issued in excess of demands for domestic purposes, it will necessarily fall in market value, and by a well-known principle of finance, will become the sole coin standard of value. Gold will be either hoarded or exported. When two currencies, both legal, are authorized without limit, the cheaper alone will circulate. If, however, the issue of the silver dollars is limited to an amount for circulation, there will be no depreciation, and their convenient use will keep them at par with gold, as fractional silver coin, issued under the act approved Feb. 21, 1854, was kept at par with gold.

It is respectfully submitted that the United States, already so largely interested in trade with all parts of the world, and becoming, by its population, wealth, commerce and productions, a leading member of the family of nations, should not adopt a standard of less intrinsic value than other commercial nations. Alike interested in silver and gold, as the great producing country of both, it should coin them at such a ratio and on such conditions as will secure the largest use and circulation of both metals without displacing either. Gold must necessarily be the standard of value in great transactions, from its greater relative value, but it is not capable of the division required in small transactions; while silver is indispensable for a multitude of daily wants, and is too bulky for use in the larger transactions of business, and the cost of its transportation for long distances would greatly increase the present rates of exchange. It would, therefore, seem to be the best policy for the present to limit the aggregate issue of our silver dollars, based on the ratio of 16 to 1, to such sums as can clearly be maintained at par with gold, until the price of silver in the market shall assume a definite ratio to gold, when that ratio should be adopted, and our coins made to conform to it; and the secretary respectfully recommends that he be authorized to discontinue the coinage of the silver dollar when the amount outstanding shall exceed \$50,000,000.

The amount of four per cent bonds sold during the present year, prior to Nov. 23, is \$100,270,900, of which \$94,770,900 were sold under the refunding act approved July 14, 1870. Six per cent bonds, commonly known as 5-20s, to an equal amount, have been redeemed, or will be redeemed as calls mature. This beneficial process was greatly retarded by the requirement of the law that subscriptions must be paid in coin, the inconvenience of obtaining which, to the great body of the people outside the large cities, deterred many sales. This will not affect sales after resumption, when bonds can be paid for in United States notes. The large absorption of United States securities in the American market, by reason of their return from Europe, together with the sale of 4½ per cent bonds for resumption purposes, tended to retard the sale of 4 per cent bonds. As from the best advices, not more than \$200,000,000 of United States bonds are now held out of the country, it may be fairly anticipated that the sale of 4 per cent bonds hereafter will largely increase.

The number of national banks in existence Oct. 1, was 2,053. The amount of their circulating notes outstanding, including those in liquidation, was \$323,147,719; the capital invested was \$466,147,436; the surplus fund and profits were \$157,833,993; the loans and discounts were \$830,521,542.

Whether the power to issue circulating notes should be granted to private corporations, or be exercised only by the government, is purely a question of public policy and public interest. In behalf of a circulation issued by the government, it is claimed that interest is saved to the public on the full amount of the notes issued. To this it is replied that the issue of such notes necessarily involves their redemption in coin, and this can be secured only by coin reserves and the ordinary machinery of banks. If the banks issue notes, they expect to derive a profit from their loan; but this profit is diminished by the burden of redemption, by the large taxes imposed upon the franchise, and by the risk always incident to the issue of circulating notes. These are considerations which will, no doubt, enter into the question of the permanency of the national-banking system; but, as the banks of this system are each organized under the law for 20 years, and none of them expire until June, 1883, it is respectfully submitted that it is good policy to continue the experiment until that date, when the public mind will be better prepared to consider the questions involved.

The present production of bullion from the mines of the United States appears to approximate \$100,000,000 in value. All the gold bullion produced in the country contains more or less silver, and the greater portion of silver bullion from our mines contains a percentage of gold, making it difficult to determine with accuracy the proportion of each. It is safe, however, to state that the production of the two metals, calculated at their coinage rates, is nearly equal.

During the year 1877 and the first few months of the present year, trade dollars, to the amount probably of 4,000,000 pieces, were placed in circulation in the states east of the Rocky mountains, with a full knowledge on the part of the parties engaged in business that the coin was not a legal-tender.

This coin is in no sense money of the United States which the government is bound to redeem or care for. The government stamp upon it is to certify to its weight and fineness for the convenience of dealers in silver bullion.

Recent advices from our minister to China indicate that a considerable amount of trade dollars is now being hoarded in that empire, and will be returned to us if a discrimination is made in their favor over other bullion. No distinction can be made between trade dollars in the United States; but, if redeemed at all, they must all be redeemed alike. The bullion in 35,853,360 trade-dollars outstanding can now be purchased from our miners for \$31,256,050. It would be a manifest injustice to deprive them of our market for their bullion, in order to discriminate in favor of bullion coined for exportation and held chiefly in foreign countries.

The amount of gold coin and bullion in the country Sept. 30 is estimated by the director at \$259,333,390, and of silver coin and bullion at \$99,090,557,—a total of \$358,423,947.

The exports of merchandise from the United States during the year were \$394,865,776, and the imports of merchandise were \$427,051,532, the excess of exports over imports being \$257,814,234. Compared with the previous year the imports are less by \$14,271,594, and the exports greater by \$92,390,546. The annual average of the excess of imports over exports of merchandise, for the ten years ended June 30, 1873, was \$104,706,922; but, during the last three years, there has been an excess of exports over imports, as follows: in 1876, \$79,643,481; in 1877, \$151,152,094; and in 1878, \$257,814,234.

An Active Skeleton.

Medical students are commonly courteous enough toward the living, but they treat the dead with much levity and rudeness. Their fondness for adorning their rooms with skulls and cross-bones, and working the odds and ends of skeletons up into drinking cups, paper weights, pipe stems, and other useful articles is proverbial. No dreadful detail of death and corruption is ghastly to them. They treat the corpses with easy familiarity, and like to show that they are void of all fear in such matters. This spirit often carries them beyond what is demanded by the mere interests of science.

The graduating class at the Dartmouth Medical College have recently had their class photographs taken, and the skeleton of Evans, the Northwood murderer, was the central figure of the group. This skeleton has, so to speak, led an active life since it was laid aside by its mortal possessor. Evans' body was, after his execution, given to the Medical College for dissection. The skeleton, as having a certain historic interest, was wired together, and it has since been in frequent demand for what the playful Dartmouth student would probably call "decorative purposes." Many a morning it has been found suspended from the village flagpole, or sitting contemplatively upon the steps of some timid citizen. It attended the chapel services one morning, hanging from a lofty hook.

The Unitarians in the Connecticut Valley discussed the question, in a recent meeting, "Will the coming man go to church?" As the debate was conducted by ministers, the decision was naturally in the affirmative. We should be disposed to vote on that side, ourselves; but with the qualification that it will probably depend a good deal upon what sort of a church the coming man finds when he gets there. The present man—the man that is come—seems to be rather particular in this respect. He doesn't, at least, crowd the church of the past to any uncomfortable extent!

Worth Thinking Of.

The question of decreasing the heavy expenditures of the public schools is now being discussed in Boston. It is proposed to cut down the salaries somewhat. It is alleged that women do not command the same wages for the same degree of skill and intelligence, and the same number of hours' work, in any other business, and this is also measurably true of male teachers. However, but little can be saved in this particular. Objection is made to handsomely furnished school offices, and to the extravagant style generally maintained in school building, furnishings, etc. Men who have carefully studied the causes of the growing "conflict between capital and labor," as it is called—that is, the causes of the increasing discontent among the poorer classes—being the serious charge against the public school system that palatial school buildings and furnishings exercise a strong influence for evil among the children of the working classes. The children of poor people attending a public school in a building which is a palace in comparison with their homes, which is fitted and furnished to suit the tastes of the well-to-do portion of community, and which is maintained in a style which honest labor can never hope to earn, learn to become discontented with their lot in life, it is said. It is the boast of our school system that the children of the rich and poor meet in the public schools on an exact equality, and that thereby democratic principles are fostered. It is true, say these observers, that all classes meet upon the same level in the schools; but it is on the level of the upper or middle classes, and hopelessly above the level of the poor. They argue the same evil exists in the public schools which detracts from the influence of certain rich and fashionable churches; that, while it is true that all meet in equality in theory, the poor cannot help feeling that a sixty-thousand-dollar, three-story brick school house, with cut-stone trimmings, fitted up with patent seats and desks and all the modern improvements, and furnished throughout as though it were designed for special use of the children of the well-to-do classes is not meant for them. They cannot feel at home amid such surroundings. The whole building conveys a certain pompous sense of the aristocracy of money even to the passer by who looks at its outside—a repellent sense to the poor. This is alleged to be one of the reasons why there is, in all our cities, so large a proportion of the children of the poor who do not attend the public schools. It gives poor parents an uncomfortable feeling that, to attend such a grand institution, they must make sacrifices to dress their children to accord with better surroundings than they have at home, and to go into good society, as it were.

Whether this theory has as much foundation in fact as is claimed for it, appears questionable; but it is worth thinking of. At any rate, it is claimed that a large amount of school taxes may be saved by the construction of very plain two-story houses, with the plainest fittings and furnishings; and it is urged with some force that the influences of the old-fashioned country schools, where the building is generally of the rudest sort, with cheap wooden benches and desks, is really democratic, and has done a vast deal to maintain the feeling of democratic equality in the nation, while the influence of the palatial city schools has been and is aristocratic.

A Deeply Taxed Country.

Italy is, perhaps, to-day the worst taxed country in Europe. The heaviest taxation is that exacted from owners of real property. On an average the charge for the *prediali*, or the aggregate impost, is thirty per cent, on the income of the landholder. This is unequally laid, being most heavy in some provinces, such as Modena, while it is less in the Neapolitan Provinces and in Piedmont. This tax, however, is not generally derived from the cultivation of the soil, as peasant proprietors seem to be very rare in Italy. On movable property the fundholders and traders are subject to a charge of something over thirteen per cent, on their income or annual profits. The peasant, who is singularly abstemious, pays, in indirect taxes, a very small sum to the Italian exchequer, as he uses but little tobacco. There is one tax, however—the *macioto*, or grist tax, which is perhaps the most unnatural of all taxes. This amounts to two centimes per kilogram on wheat, and one centime on Indian corn. In the cities and towns this falls hardest on the laboring classes. In the country, though bread forms a portion of the dietary, it is not the main constituent. In Tuscany kidney beans supply the use of flour, but in Upper Italy polenta made of Indian corn is the main article of diet. This tax in a family of ten consuming wheat and Indian corn, produces some nineteen shillings of taxation annually. It is the conscription which weighs most heavily on the Italian peasant. Italian advocates of this military system declare, however, that, although it renders the means of subsistence among the peasantry much more difficult, it is the only method of cementing the unity of the nation.

"Great ceremonies are necessary," says the Railway News, "to get a train off in Germany. When all is ready a bell rings. Then another bell rings. Then the engine whistles, or rather toot-toot-toots gently. Then the conductor tells the station master that all is ready. Then the station master looks placidly around and says 'So?' then the conductor shouts 'Fertig!' interrogatively. Then the station master replies 'Fertig!' positively. Then the conductor blows a horn; the engine whistles; the bell rings; the other bell rings; the station master says 'So?'—the passengers swear in various tongues—and the train starts. That is, unless there is a belated fat man—in which case they do it all over again."

David was of short stature. Hence his remarks: "I said in my haste tall men are liars."

To Our Patrons,

LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES, SASH, DOORS, BLINDS, MOLDINGS, &c.

The undersigned would respectfully announce that, after having been engaged in the lumber trade in this city for the past ten years, on a credit basis, they have DECIDED to

Turn Over a New Leaf,
January 1st, 1878, and
Sell for Cash Only.

No more expense keeping books
No more expense collecting!
No more poor accounts!

BUYING FOR CASH
AND
SELLING FOR CASH

Will be Our Motto.

We shall sell on Smaller Margins than under the Credit System, thereby giving our customers better bargains for their money.

To those who have had credit hitherto, we shall endeavor to make it to your advantage, hereafter, to PAY WHEN YOU BUY. Yours Truly,

Parsons Bros.

Ypsilanti, December 15th, 1877.

Easterly
AND
Leonard,

Headquarters for the Grocery Trade,
Old stand of H. A. Weeks & Co.

Groceries, Crockery,
Glassware.

The Women say our TEAS are the Best in the Market.

We Pay the Highest Market Price for EGGS and BUTTER, in exchange. And we will not be beat in the purchase of the produce of the garden and farm.

N.B.—We keep a Delivery Wagon, and deliver our goods at all times of the day.

EASTERLY & LEONARD,
South side Congress Street,
653 Second Store from Washington St.

JACKSON'S DINING HALL

The undersigned would respectfully inform the public that he is prepared to furnish BOARD BY THE DAY OR MEAL, at the very lowest rates possible. I have fitted up rooms in the Van Tray block, Huron street, Ypsilanti, and would respectfully solicit a share of public patronage.

Single Meals, 25 Cents.

OYSTERS served in any style desired, at all hours. A variety of refreshments always on hand. Desiring the custom of all, I shall be my care that the accommodations of my restaurant shall be second to none in the city.

Messrs. Deubel
WISH TO INFORM
FARMERS

Living near Saline and adjacent towns that

THEIR PRICES OF WHEAT

Are from TWO TO FOUR CENTS PER BUSHEL MORE than is paid by shippers at outside places; and they intend making Ypsilanti the best wheat market on the M. C. R. R.

HEWITT & CHAMPION.

GO TO

A. A. BEDELL'S

Detroit Boot and Shoe Store

FOR A

First-class Boot or Shoe

Or Anything in the

Gent's Furnishing Goods Line.

DON'T BE DECEIVED, and throw away your money by buying SHODDY GOODS, when you can secure a FIRST-CLASS article for LESS money.

Give me a call and be Convinced.

CROSS Street, opposite DEPOT.

A. A. Bedell.

February 2d, 1878.

719

New Carpets

JUST ARRIVED

AT

H. P. GLOVER'S.

Aug. 24th, 1878.

SOMETHING

NEW!

C. H. Fargo & Co.'s
Box Tip Shoes.

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Box Tip Shoes.

THE COMMERCIAL.

Free to Do Right—To Do Wrong, Never.

SATURDAY, Dec. 14, 1878.

AFTER the recent disgraceful proceedings in Ann Arbor, we would be happy to publish a list of expulsions from both the faculty and the student list.

Mr. A. C. BUELL has become convinced that once upon a time he told the *Free Press* a wicked lie about Hon. Z. Chandler, and thus ends the celebrated libel suit.

"THERE isn't time to investigate the Southern outrages and to pass the appropriation bills, so let the wrongs go," is the statesmanlike manner in which Mr. Thurman settles the question.

The disturbance caused by certain Normal students, last Saturday evening, was in itself of a very harmless character, yet it did disturb a great many people. Normal students have always been noted for their quiet and orderly bearing, and we think that the Marshal was entirely right in checking promptly the first signs of disorder, especially as he seems to have done his duty without unnecessary harshness.

Thus far, the most noteworthy event in Congress is Mr. Blaine's speech on the Southern question. At the beginning of his speech Mr. Blaine set out to show, first, that there were outrages against the purity of the ballot in the South, and second, "to find out if there be any method whereby a repetition of these crimes against a free ballot may be prevented." That he left his "secondly" alone is the more to be lamented, because it is the main question.

It is whispered that Wm. D. Kelly, of Pennsylvania, popularly known as "Pig Iron Kelly," has come to see the error of his ways and has left the soft money ranks. This change is probably due to the fact that Mr. Kelly has found out that there is a greater man and economist than his master, H. C. Cary, LL. D., and when Mr. Kelly so far catches up with the times as to read Mr. Blaine's letter to Wendell Phillips, he will give up his intro-conversible bond notion, to which he still clings.

The State Board of Education is to be congratulated upon the accession to their number of Mr. Geo. F. Edwards, of Niles. Congratulated not only because Mr. Edwards takes the place of that member of the Board who has given least time and attention to the management of the Normal School, but also because Mr. E. is a man of sound judgment and determined purpose. Possessed of excellent abilities, both as a teacher and as an executive officer, Mr. Edwards will find a great deal of work to do, and prove, no doubt, an able ally to the Ypsilanti member of the Board, whose zeal and care have repeatedly been of great benefit to the School.

The people of the South must find out, sooner or later, that their only hope of regaining prosperity lies in the re-establishment of good government. When they shall appreciate the fact that Honesty is the best policy, then there will begin to be hope for them. Appearances indicate that such a day is about to dawn. A number of the better class of the citizens of Richmond, Va., have organized a club that has for its object to see that the State bonds are not repudiated, but are paid, dollar for dollar. This club is to be one of a number of clubs in different parts of the State, all working for the same object, and is to be hoped that success may crown such good efforts.

WHEN the Roman people, at one time in their history, saw opposed to them a better army commanded by a more skillful general than any they could send out, it became the settled policy of that nation to hold the enemy at bay until disease could ravage his ranks and until their own army could be recruited. It would be hard to find a more powerful enemy than hard times. When a nation has lived beyond its income for year after year, no legislation can prove a restorative. All that legislation can do is to prevent the hard times from becoming harder until by hard work the country has paid its debts and is once more solvent. If, now, Congress, following the advice of the President, will attempt no radical legislation in the matter of the finances, and the tariff, the country will soon see the hard times disappear before the influences that are now at work.

Ever since the days of Jefferson there have been disputes about the manner of counting the electoral vote and about the powers of the two houses of Congress in respect thereto. After the experience of the Electoral Commission, one would think that the first work of Congress would be to make provision, in the plainest terms possible, for counting and declaring the vote for President and Vice-President. Senator Edmunds has prepared a bill which seems to contain every provision necessary for carrying out the plain intention of the Constitution in regard to the respective rights of the electoral colleges, and the two branches of Congress. The main feature of the bill is that it gives to the States the power of righting any irregularity in the election of their respective electors, and the decision of the State tribunal prevails in case the Senate and House disagree. In curtailing the powers Congress has assumed as well as in its lack of ambiguity, the bill is an excellent one and deserves to be passed.

DEPOT ITEMS.

The Hillsdale road ran a special train for the Holman troupe.

The Vandercooks sent out their first candy wagon on Wednesday last.

Messrs. G. A. & T. Neat are now running a meat market in connection with their store.

If the number of passengers getting on and off at the Toledo & Ann Arbor crossing shall warrant the expense, a station will be built at that place.

Mr. E. Elliot has removed his clothes repairing and cleansing shop from the McAndrew block, on Huron street, to the Norris block, on River street.

Ypsilanti ornithologists are now puzzling their heads over a rare bird captured near Saline by Mr. S. Vaughan, and on exhibition in the windows of the D. H. & S.-W. R. R. offices. The body is entirely blue, while the wings and tail are about the color of unpainted pine. The bird will probably be sent to the museum at Ann Arbor.

"WHAT ARE YOU GOING TO DO ABOUT IT?"

Because the penalties of physiological laws are not executed speedily, some fancy they are void. But when the system breaks down, and almost hopeless complications arise, which the family physician, by reason of his limited experience, fails to relieve, the pertinency of the above inquiry is apparent. Many remedies have been specially prepared for these cases, and many physicians are bidding for their patients. As before making a purchase of land, a "search" is required, and the title carefully examined, so invalids should carefully investigate the claims of any physician offering to treat chronic diseases. Dr. Pierce's Family Medicines are well known, and have effected many cures where eminent physicians have failed, yet to accommodate surgical and complicated cases, and those desirous of being restored speedily Dr. Pierce has erected an elegant sanitarium, at a cost of nearly half a million dollars. No institution in the world offers advantages superior to those found in this establishment. Half a score of physicians are in attendance, several of whom have been prominently connected with leading American and European Hospitals. Every improved facility for hastening a cure that a liberal expenditure of money could secure can here be found. Before fully deciding where to go, address Invalids and Tourists' Hotel, for circular.

TO THE WEAK, THE WORN, AND THE WEARY.—From the Boston Recorder: The PERUVIAN SYRUP is one of the few advertised medicines which is worthy of notice, and a personal trial of it for many years has shown us that it possesses all the qualities claimed by its proprietors. As a tonic in cases of impaired health or weakened constitution it has no superior. Unlike most Tonics and Bitters, it is entirely free from alcohol, and therefore its energizing effects are not followed by corresponding reaction. The certificate of Dr. Hayes, State Assayer of Mass., and of Dr. Chilton, the celebrated chemist of New York, agree that there is in its composition no mineral or vegetable poison, or objectionable substance whatever. We can most unhesitatingly recommend it to all the weak, the worn, and the weary. We make these remarks voluntarily and of our own prompting, having richly experienced its benefits. Sold by all druggists.

"NOTHING LIKE IT."

The fact that nearly all the diseases of the Throat and Lungs can be cured by the Great English Cough Remedy is now proved beyond a doubt, and the enormous sale which the Great English Cough Remedy has reached conclusively shows that the public have great faith in this Remedy for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. Every bottle is guaranteed, or money refunded by Dr. H. Van Tuyl. 765m2

AN HONEST MEDICINE FREE OF CHARGE.

Of all medicines advertised to cure any affection of the throat, Chest or Lungs, we know of none we can recommend so highly as Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Hay Fever, Hoarseness, tickling in the throat, loss of voice, etc. This medicine does positively cure, and that where everything else has failed. No medicine can show one-half so many positive and permanent cures as have already been effected by this truly wonderful remedy. For Asthma and Bronchitis it is a perfect specific, curing the very worst cases in the shortest time possible. We say by all means give it a trial. Trial bottles free. Regular size \$1.00. For Sale by Frank Smith Ypsilanti. 1

A REMARKABLE FACT.

It makes no difference how many Physicians, or how much medicine you have tried, it is now an established fact that German Syrup is the only remedy which has given complete satisfaction in severe cases of Lung Diseases. It is true there are yet thousands of persons who are predisposed to Throat and Lung affections. Consumption, Hemorrhages, Asthma, Severe Colds settled on the breast, Pneumonia, Whooping Cough, &c., who have no personal knowledge of Boscoe's German Syrup. To such we would say that 50,000 dozen were sold last year without one complaint. Consumptives try just one bottle. Regular size 75 cents. Sold by all Druggists in America. 733alt

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure for Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellow-men. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who desire it, this recipe, with full directions for preparing and using, in German, French, or English. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. W. SHEPARD, 145 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y. 768-6m E. O. W.

WANTED!

An active, reliable man as Agent for Ypsilanti and vicinity, of the
CONN. MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.
of Hartford, Conn. This Company, the largest but one in the world, has disbursed to policy holders, death claims, endowments, dividends, etc., nearly Seventy Millions, and has to-day assets amounting to nearly Fifty Millions of dollars. Being purely Mutual it furnishes insurance at exact cost. Strong, Safe and Economical.
Address with references,
HODGES BROTHERS,
Detroit, Mich.
Gen'l Agents for Mich., Wis. and Ontario.

A Merry Christmas

AND A

HAPPY

NEW YEAR

Is what

FRANK SMITH

wishes you all!!

And to prove that there is heart in the wish, look in at his Store filled almost to bursting with goods to carry joy to every household, and get his prices, that are made so low that it is a mutual advantage to purchaser and seller that the trade should be made! He guarantees the

EMPORIUM!

to be the best place in the county to invest your money in Books, Autograph and Photograph Albums, Pocket Books, Pocket Knives, Gold Pens, Combs, Brushes, Bohemian Vases, Fancy China, Toys of all kinds, Perfumery, and about 1000 other things! Special attention is called to the stock of Picture Frames! No other so large and varied can be found outside of Detroit and prices are w-a-y down! Bring your pictures early.

Extra special attention is called to more than 1000 lbs. of fresh Candy, that, for Christmas, will be placed at prices that favor the purchaser entirely.

Don't fail to bring your big basket to the Emporium!

THIRTY-SIXTH GRAND OPENING
—AT—
SAMSON'S
—OF—
CHRISTMAS GOODS
THURSDAY, DECEMBER 12th, 1878.

—THE—

YPSILANTI GREENHOUSES

OPEN DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAYS,

—FOR—

Inspection of Visitors.

We keep for sale constantly, a fine collection of Plants, the best Old and New Varieties. We furnish

CUT FLOWERS TO ORDER

Suitable for

WEDDINGS, FUNERALS, ENTERTAINMENTS ETC.,

Also

Boquets and Designs in Flower Work Made to Order.

Plants loaned for decorating Houses and Churches at a small cost. Floral Designs, in Natural Flowers Embalmed, and appropriately Framed,

AT A MODERATE COST.

All orders through Post Office, or otherwise, promptly attended to, and delivered to all parts of the city. Greenhouses adjoining Post Office on Pearl St. Ypsilanti, Mich.

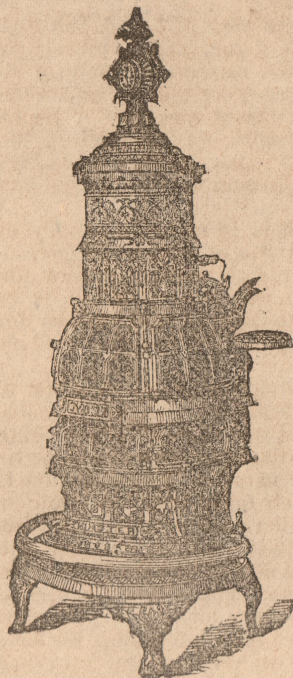
EUGENE LAIBLE,

Proprietor.

GET THE BEST

THE

WESTMINSTER!



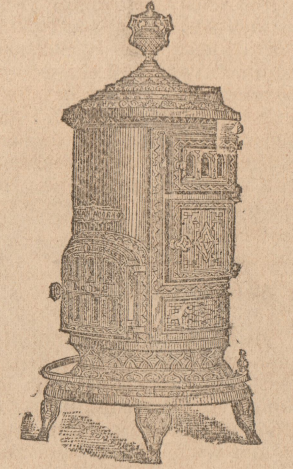
AN ENTIRE NEW BASE BURNER FOR 1878.

A FULL LINE OF

COTTAGE

—AND—

HEATING STOVES!



THE

FAVORITE

IS THE BEST

COOK STOVE

In the world,

FOR SALE AT SAMPSON'S.

A good assortment of

HEAVY AND SHELF HARDWARE,

—THE—

WELCOME

CLOTHES WRINGER,

Powder, Shot, Caps, etc., etc. Stoves Blacked and set up at short notice, at

J. H. Sampson's,

No. 17 HURON ST.,

YPSILANTI,

MICH.

E. M. COMSTOCK & CO.

Call and examine our stock of Ladies' Underwear. Call and examine our stock of Gents' Underwear, and our line of Children's Underwear is full and complete. Ladies if you have not seen our line of Cloaks, it will pay you to call and look at them as the styles are new and the prices cannot be beaten. Our Dress Goods Department was never in better shape for in it you will find all the latest styles and patterns.

E. M. COMSTOCK & CO.

MOUNTING CHROMOS, ADVERTISING CARDS, ETC.,

Mounted in any style at New York prices. It will pay all to whom it may concern to get prices before going elsewhere.

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YOU WANT IT Better than Ever. **PRICE REDUCED.** Full of Plain, Practical, Reliable, **Paying Information** for West, East, South, North; for Owners of Cattle, Horses, Sheep, Swine, or Farms, Gardens, or Village Lots; for Housekeepers; for all Boys and Girls!

OVER 700 FINE ENGRAVINGS both pleasing and instructive. The **American Agriculturist** Founded in 1842

To Clubs of ten or more, one year, post-paid, **ONLY 31 EACH**, 4 copies, \$1.25 each. Single subscriptions, \$1.50. One number, 15 c. A specimen, post-free, 10 c.

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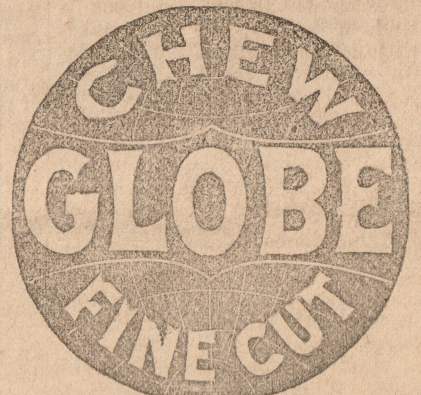
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The only responsible Patent Office in the State. 753-754

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TAPPAN, HICKLIP & CO.,
126 Jefferson Ave., Detroit.
We report to subscribers the standing of all business men. Address communications to J. W. SEATON or J. D. STANDISH. 745-m6

BEST IN THE WORLD.



It is the BEST because it is manufactured from the finest selected and fully matured leaf, as denoted by the rich red color (no coloring compounds or other injurious substances being used to obtain it).

It is the MOST ECONOMICAL because it gives a rich sweet pleasant solid and lasting chew, and will go further and give better satisfaction than any other brand in the market.

"If you try it," "You'll always buy it."

MADE BY ALL DEALERS.
Walker, McGraw Co. DETROIT.

New Advertisements.

It having been widely advertised under the caption of

"America Ahead in Spool Cotton," that the Jury on Cotton textiles, yarns, and threads, at the Paris Exposition, decreed a Gold Medal and Grand Prize to the Williamite Linen Company for "Spool Cotton" especially adapted for use on Sewing Machines," over all the great thread manufacturers of the world, we owe it as a duty to the public and to Messrs. J. & P. Coats to announce that

No Grand Prizes were decreed at Paris for Spool Cotton.

We are advised by cable of the following awards:

J. & P. COATS, GOLD MEDAL.
Williamite Linen Co., Silver Medal

and we claim for the winners of the First Prize that, as they have established in Rhode Island the largest Spool Cotton Mills in the United States, where their Spool Cotton is manufactured through every process from the raw cotton to the finished spool, AMERICA, as represented by Messrs. J. & P. COATS, is still AHEAD IN SPOOL COTTON.

Auchincloss Brothers,

Sole Agents in New York for J. & P. COATS.

Leaders and others engaged in the formation of bands or orchestras should send for our new descriptive catalogue, de- voted ex- clusively to information concern- ing Band and Orchestral requisites, and containing elegant engrav- ings of the latest and most approved style of in- struments now in use. Mailed free. Address LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe Sts., Chicago.

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TRAVELERS

At Local Agency or at Railway Station.
\$1300 profits on 10 days investment of \$100
Proportional returns every week on stock Options of \$30, - \$50, - \$100, - \$500.
Official reports and Circulars free. Address, T. POTTER WIGHT & CO., Bankers, 36 Wall St., N. Y.

SWEET CHEWING NAVY TOBACCO

Awarded highest prize at Centennial Exposition for fine chewing qualities and excellent and lasting character of smoking and flavoring. The best tobacco ever made. An our blue strip trade-mark is closely imitated on inferior goods, see that John's Best is on every plug. Sold by all dealers. Send for sample, free, to C. A. JACOBSEN & Co., Mpls., Minneapolis, Minn.

\$7 A day to Agents canvassing for the Fire- side Visitor. Terms and outfit free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

25 Fancy Cards, with name, 10c., plain or gold. Agents outfit, 10c. 150 styles. Hull & Co., Hudson, N. Y.

25 Chromo Cards, Cupids, Motions, Flowers, etc. No two alike, with name, 10c. Nassau Card Co., Nassau, N. Y.

A GOLD MEDAL

has been awarded at the Paris Exhibition of 1878 to

CLARK'S O. N. T.

Best SIX-CORD SPOOL COTTON. It is celebrated for being STRONG, ELASTIC, and of UNIFORM STRENGTH. It has been awarded MEDALS at the great Expositions, from the first at Paris, in 1855, to the Centennial at Philadelphia in 1876. In this country CLARK'S O. N. T. SPOOL COTTON is widely known in all sections for its Superior Excellence in Machine and Hand Sewing. Their Mills at Newark, N. J., and Paisley, Scotland, are the largest and most complete in the world. The entire process of manufacture is conducted under the most complete and careful supervision, and they claim for their American production at least an equal merit to that produced in Paisley Mills. As

No Grand Prizes were awarded at Paris for Spool Cotton.

they are glad to announce to the American Public that they have been awarded a GOLD MEDAL, being the highest award given for Six-Cord Spool Cotton.

George A. Clark & Brother,

SOLE AGENTS, 400 Broadway, New York.

Ayer's

Cherry Pectoral

For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.

The reputation it has attained, in consequence of the marvellous cures it has produced during the last half century, is a sufficient assurance to the public that it will continue to realize the happiest results that can be desired. In almost every section of country there are persons, publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs, by its use. All who have tried it, acknowledge its superiority; and where its virtues are known, no one hesitates as to what medicine to employ to relieve the distress and suffering peculiar to pulmonary affections. CHERRY PECTORAL always affords instant relief, and performs rapid cures of the milder varieties of bronchial disorder, as well as the more formidable diseases of the lungs.

As a safeguard to children, amid the distressing diseases which beset the Throat and Chest of Childhood, it is invaluable; for, by its timely use, multitudes are rescued and restored to health.

This medicine gains friends at every trial, as the cures it is constantly producing are too remarkable to be forgotten. No family should be without it, and those who have once used it never will.

Eminent Physicians throughout the country prescribe it, and Clergymen often recommend it from their knowledge of its effects.

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.



HALE'S

HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR

FOR THE CURE OF Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Difficult Breathing, and all Affections of the Throat, Bronchial Tubes, and Lungs, leading to Consumption.

This infallible remedy is composed of the HONEY of the plant Horehound, in chemical union with TAR-BALM, extracted from the LIFE PRINCIPLE of the forest tree ABIES BALSAMEA, or Balm of Gilead.

The Honey of Horehound SOOTHES AND SCATTERS all irritations and inflammations, and the Tar-balm CLEANSSES and HEALS the throat and air passages leading to the lungs. FIVE additional ingredients keep the organs cool, moist, and in healthful action. Let no prejudice keep you from trying this great medicine of a famous doctor who has saved thousands of lives by it in his large private practice. N. B.—The Tar-Balm has NO BAD TASTE or smell.

PRICES 50 CENTS and \$1 PER BOTTLE.

Great saving to buy large size.

"Pike's Toothache Drops" Cure in 1 Minute.

Sold by all Druggists.
C. N. CRITTENTON, Prop., N. Y. 127-772

Local Matters.

SATURDAY, Dec. 14, 1878.

YPSILANTI POST OFFICE.

MAILS ARRIVE.
East—9 and 11:30 A. M., 6:30 P. M.
West—11:30 A. M., and 6 P. M.
Hillsdale—6 P. M.

MAILS CLOSE.
East—10:30 A. M., 5 P. M.
West—10:30 A. M., 6 P. M.
Hillsdale—8:15 A. M.

Think not what men will say,
But walk from day to day
As one whose daily pathway lies
Close by heaven's wall, 'neath angels' eyes.

What matter smile or frown,
If angels, looking down,
Shall each to other talk of thee
In tones of love continually,
Until the name on earth but seldom heard
Shall get to be in heaven a household word?

—Boston Transcript.

A REUNION.—The Light Guard propose to give a supper, on Christmas evening, in honor of the expiration of the five years of enlistment. Former members of the company are now well scattered over the country, but it is proposed to gather together as many as possible, and to pass a pleasant evening. Almost all of the present members will enlist for a second five years.

BLIGHTED HOPES.—After careful consideration the Light Guard has come to the conclusion that the project of a new hall is not a feasible one. They were helped to this conclusion by the fact that Mr. Hewitt would agree to rent the present Light Guard Hall for a term of five years for \$400 per year, and that he would make a further reduction of \$50 on their rent of this year, which is due in May. A new lease has been signed, and so far as the Light Guard are concerned no further action in regard to a new hall will be taken.

AN EXPRESS CONVENIENCE.—The American Express Company has just perfected a system which must prove of great convenience to business men and to the ladies. The local offices will furnish order cards, on which may be written orders addressed to any Detroit house. The commission given to the expressman in the morning, he will bring you at night either the goods or, in case the firm cannot fill the order, a note stating when the order will be filled. The only cost will be the regular express charge on the goods. It may readily be seen that this plan will save an immense amount of postage, time, and bother.

THE FIRE.—On Wednesday morning, between four and five o'clock, the residence of Mr. S. B. Morse was discovered on fire. The alarm was sounded on the street, and although the fire bell rope broke and the telegraphic alarm would not work, a number of men soon started the "C Cornwell" from its resting place. The engine, however, stuck in the mud of the McAndrew alley and more men had to be drummed up. Once on the scene of action, however, the engine did such good work that the fire was confined to the roof and only two holes were burned through the upper floor. The fire caught in a closet adjoining Mr. Morse's room, but just what was the first cause has not been found out. The loss was about \$800, fully covered by insurance in the Western New York Insurance Company, of which Mr. M. N. Thompson is the agent.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.—At the closing session of the Grand Division, last week, the following preamble and resolution was offered:

WHEREAS, The Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance of the jurisdiction of Michigan has been most royally entertained by Ypsilanti Division, No. 106, and by the good people generally; therefore

Resolved, By this Grand Division, that we hereby return our sincere thanks to all the temperance people of the goodly city of Ypsilanti for all the courtesies we have received at their open and generous hands.

Passed by a unanimous rising vote.

E. K. REED, G. S.

At a meeting of Ypsilanti Division, No. 106, last Wednesday evening, the resolution following was presented:

Resolved, That the hearty thanks of this Division be and are hereby tendered to the trustees of the Methodist Church for the free use of said church on the occasion of our public meeting last week; to H. A. Weeks and his associates of the choir who favored the audience with excellent music; and also to those citizens who freely spent time, money and effort to render the late meeting of the Grand Division a success.

Carried by a unanimous rising vote.

J. E. PUTNEY, R. S.

M. S. T. A.—The twenty-sixth anniversary of the Michigan State Teachers' Association will be held at Lansing Dec. 25-27.

All the railroads in the State have agreed to give the reduced rate of two cents per mile to all persons attending these meetings. To secure this reduction application should be made at once to E. Oney, Ann Arbor, who, upon the receipt of a stamped and directed envelope, will issue the requisite certificate. Teachers from rural schools situated fifty miles or more from Lansing, will be furnished with board free of charge; in general board will range from 75 cents to \$1.50 per day. Prominent among the lecturers are John Bascom, DD. LL. D., President of the Wisconsin University, Ormond Stone, A. M., director of the Cincinnati Observatory, E. O. Yaito, editor of the Chicago Educational Weekly, Hon. J. J. Bagley, Gov. Crowsell, and Wm. H. Payne. The services have been arranged so as greatly to benefit the teachers of rural and ungraded schools and the members of the next Legislature, and it is hoped that there may be a full attendance from both of these classes.

L. L. A.—The second parlor lecture and social of the Ladies' Library Association was held in the parlors of Mrs. S. H. Dodge on Wednesday evening last, with an attendance of between thirty and forty persons, most of whom were ladies. A vocal duet was very pleasantly given by Mrs. Watling and Miss Barr, accompanied by Mrs. Swift, to which succeeded Prof. Putnam's lecture on "Spain in the Fifteenth Century." The period dealt with is in itself fascinating, and received its merited treatment at Prof. Putnam's hands, very much to the pleasure of his auditors. The evening closed with a recitation by Miss Allie Wise, who gave a sympathetic rendering of Aldrich's "Face against the Pane." Did the non-attendants upon these socials know how pleasantly an evening may be passed, the numbers present would be largely augmented, and equally certain is it, that the Association could have devised no more simple and pleasant way of at once amusing themselves and their friends, and replenishing their exchequer. The next lecture will be given at the house of Mrs. Jerome Walton, on the evening of the Friday after Christmas, when Mr. Edgar Rexford will speak upon "Panperism."

SOME NORMAL STUDENTS DROP INTO MUSIC.—On Saturday evening last, as the City Marshal was taking his walks abroad, he was startled by loud noises proceeding from that part of the city known as "Normaldom." Repairing thither he found a band of twenty or more youths engaged, as they said, in serenading. The music not being music when it reached the ears of the Marshal, he requested them to stop, a thing which they promptly did. Before they had gone far, however, the fences were again made to act as drums, and semi-musical notes again rent the air. Following up the chorus, the Marshal again made a request for quiet, remarking, by way of an aside, that he would be sorry to add to the list of boarders at the City Hall Hotel. Whereupon, one young gentleman remarked that during a long life he had never put up at any but first class hotels, and that he did not mean to begin now. The noise, however, was stopped, and soon that part of the city was locked in sleep. The Marshal, thinking that the disturbance, if let alone, would be but the prelude to others of a graver character; and, after being requested so to do by the inhabitants of the Normal quarter, entered a complaint against two of the leaders of the chorus, and, on Monday morning, called for them at the Principal's office. After a few characteristic words in support of the law, the Principal turned his students over to justice. At first the chorists pleaded not guilty, but finally changed their plea and were, by the advice of the City Attorney, let off with costs, amounting to about \$8.00. This sum the chorus made up, and the boys declared that the singing was cheap enough for them.

LOCAL AND BUSINESS NOTICES.

—Five cords of picture frames for sale at Frank Smith's Emporium at prices so low that it knocks the bottom out of the "Bottom Prices." Bring your pictures early that you want framed for Christmas.

—McElcheran & McAndrew have the latest styles of foot rests.

—D. M. Doyle has received a fine stock of double jointed California oob pipes, together with a large stock of cigarette holders and briar pipes.

—Mc. & Mc. reseat cane chairs.

—Santa Claus filled Frank Smith's store this time as never before, and oh! so cheap!

—If you want anything in the way of camp chairs, call on Mc. & Mc.

—Wallace & Clarke have a first-class upholsterer.

All the nobby styles of Caps are to be found at C. S. Wortley & Bro's.

—You can get anything in the furniture line at McElcheran & McAndrew's.

Albums, a large assortment. You will save money by getting my prices before purchasing. Fred F. Ingram, opposite depot.

—You can get walnut writing desks cheap at McElcheran & McAndrew's.

—C. S. Wortley & Bro. employ a first-class cutter, who knows how to make clothes in the latest styles.

—For lounges, sofas and parlor goods go to Mc. & Mc.

—Wallace & Clarke have a large stock of bed room sets, and are selling them very cheap, call and see them.

—Have handsome Hats that come from C. S. Wortley & Bro's.

—Camp chairs to rent for all social gatherings, at McElcheran & McAndrew's.

If you want Clothes or Hair Brushes, Combs, Toilet Soaps, or Holiday Goods, you will save money and get the bottom prices by calling on Ingram, opp. depot. 81

—Mc. & Mc. have a large stock of marble top tables very low.

—At a less price than ever before you can buy your clothes at C. S. Wortley & Bro's.

—Deer-head stands and tile brackets for Holiday trade, at McElcheran & McAndrew's.

—Boys' Suits and Children's suits at C. S. Wortley & Bro's.

Irish Linen note heads at the Commercial office.

—Mc. & Mc. do all kinds of upholstering at reasonable rates.

—Wallace & Clarke have marble top bed room sets for \$50.

A handsome cut glass Bottle given away with every ounce of perfume at Ingram's, opp. depot. 781

—Wallace & Clarke have a large stock of feathers and comforters.

—There never was a larger stock of goods at C. S. Wortley & Bro's.

—McElcheran & McAndrew keep feathers and all kinds of mattresses.

Paper of good quality at 5cts a quire and everything else proportionately cheap at Ingram's, opp. depot. 731

—Wallace & Clarke are selling feather pillows for \$1 each.

Reflect that in every cemetery 1/2 of the silent tenants are the victims of neglected Coughs and colds; and if you are thus afflicted, avoid their fate by resorting at once to *Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tur* an immediate, agreeable, and certain means of cure. Sold by all druggists. Pike's Toothache Drops cure in 1 minute.

—Wallace & Clarke are opening a line of handsome dollar goods for the Christmas trade, such as hobby horses, express wagons, wheel-barrows, children's toys, wall-pockets, fancy tables, etc.

Box Paper from 10c a box upwards at Ingram's, opp. depot. 781

—Have your hair and wool mattresses made new at Wallace & Clarke's.

Chew Jackson's Best Sweet Navy Tobacco.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.—Mr. C. R. Mabey, the clothier, added a gent's furnishing goods department to his clothing establishment about four years ago, and by his business tact and enterprise has made it one of the most complete stores of the kind in the country. It is in charge of Mr. Bruce Goodfellow, an expert in that line of goods, and the two stores occupied by the department are among the most attractive in the city. An extensive and growing trade is carried on in medium and fine grades of goods and novelties, that, like the clothing department, amounts almost to a monopoly.

—Have your sofas and lounges made new at Wallace & Clarke's.

—Hats—Caps—Cloths—at C. S. Wortley & Bro's.

—Wallace & Clarke have a large lot of picture frames, mouldings, mats and pictures, and are selling them very cheap.

—New styles parlor and bed room sets at Wallace & Clarke's.

QUERY: "Why will men smoke common tobacco, when they can buy Marburg Bros. 'Seed of North Carolina,' at the same price?" 721-772

—Bring Bright Boys to C. S. Wortley & Bro's and have them suited.

—Raw silk parlor suits and patent rockers at Wallace & Clarke's.

—If you have the Asthma, go to our popular druggist Dr. H. VanTuyt and procure a bottle of the Great English Cough Remedy. It is warranted.

—Ladies! for all the latest styles and low prices in foot rests for Christmas, call on Wallace & Clarke.

—Children's Cate Clothing at C. S. Wortley & Bros.

—Patent rockers and easy chairs in great variety cheap at Wallace & Clarke's.

—Three or four doses of Great English Cough Remedy is warranted to relieve the worst case of sore throat you can produce. Sold by H. VanTuyt.

—The excelsior weather strip keeps out the cold, excludes rain, snow, dust, etc. Will save its cost in fuel. The cheapest and best weather strips in the market, at Wallace & Clarke's.

THE KING OF CLOTHIERS.—It is needless to say that we refer to Mr. C. R. Mabey, of Woodward avenue, Detroit, whose immense business already fills to overflowing six stores and threatens to fill as many more. His stock of winter clothing is undoubtedly the fullest, best and cheapest west of New York City. First-class heavy ulsters with double-stitch seams, all wool chinchilla, sell for \$8 each, while gray chinchilla overcoats, plain and substantial, sell for \$4 apiece. Black worsted pantaloons sell at from \$1.50 to \$3 a pair, and other clothing at equally low rates.

YPSILANTI MARKETS.

Corrected weekly by O. A. AINSWORTH, Commission and Forwarding Merchant.

APPLES, per bbl. 75c@1.00

BUCK FLOUR—\$3.00.

BEANS—70c@1.00.

BUTTER—13.

CORN—35c@40 per bush.

CLOVER SEED—\$3.50 per bush.

CHICKENS—Dressed, 5c@7. Live, 4.

EGGS—16.

HAY—\$8.00@10.00 per ton.

HIDES—5c.

HONEY—1/2 cap, 20.

LARD—8c@9.

ONIONS—80 per bbl.

OATS, NEW, 20c@25.

PORK—In bbl., \$8.00.

POTATOES—40c@50.

TIMOTHY SEED—\$1.60.

TURKEYS—Live, 7c@8.

WHEAT, EXTRA—90.

" No. 1—85.

BUCK WHEAT—50.

MARRIED.

DEURESS—SHURTLEIFF. At Niles, Mich. by Rev. A. R. Boggs, Dec. 9, 1878, Mr. WILLIAM A. DEURESS, Treasurer of Lake Co., Mich., and Miss CARIE A. SHURTLEIFF, of Niles.

The happy couple took the noon express for a tour to New York city.

NORTHUP—SWEETING. By the Rev. John M. Richmond, at his residence, on Thanksgiving day, Mr. DWIGHT B. NORTHUP, of Medina, Ohio, and Miss LAURA E. SWEETING, of Superior.

DIED.

NORRIS. In this city, Tuesday morning, December 10th, of scarlet fever, NELLIE NORRIS, daughter of John and Fannie Norris, aged three years, five months and six days.

KELLOGG. In this city, December 10th, 1878, of dropsy, NORMAN KELLOGG, after an illness of three months, and much suffering.

Mr. Kellogg was a native of New York, and emigrated from thence to the town of Pittsfield, Washenaw Co., Mich., in 1832. He had been a resident of Ypsilanti for upwards of fifteen years, and was much respected. He leaves a wife and three daughters, besides a large circle of friends, to mourn his loss.

CLARK. On Wednesday, the 4th inst., at 3 o'clock a. m., after a few hours' illness, ELIZABETH, beloved wife of John Clark, of Pittsfield.

Deceased was a daughter of Robert Campbell, Esq., a respected citizen of Augusta. She was born in Ayrshire, Scotland, in the year 1827, and was, therefore, fifty-one years of age at the time of her death. When about seven years of age she removed with her parents to America, since which time she has been a resident in this vicinity. Mrs. Clark had a large connection of friends and a wide circle of acquaintances, and was everywhere held in high esteem as a lady of

rare excellence of character. Her removal from our midst is a loss which is deep felt, not only in the immediate neighborhood where she resided, but in the Presbyterian Church of Saline, of which she was a faithful and prominent member, and more particularly by those who have come within the range of her active Christian charities. Our sincere sympathies are extended toward him who is thus so suddenly bereft of the dear partner of his life.—*Saline Standard.*

Local and Special Notices.

BAND WAGON FOR SALE. In accordance with instructions from the Common Council, I will sell at public auction, Saturday, December 21, 1878, at 3:00 o'clock, P. M., on the corner of Congress and Washington streets, the Band Wagon now owned by the City of Ypsilanti. Dated, Dec. 10, 1878.

D. W. THOMPSON, City Marshal.

WHY WILL YOU PAY 60cts for Tobacco when you can get the same for 50cts per pound at Guild's. Call and see. 770-773

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS. The regular annual meeting of the Stockholders of the First National Bank of Ypsilanti Michigan, for the election of Directors will be held at said Bank in Ypsilanti, on the second Tuesday of January, 1879 (Jan. 14, 1879), between the hours of 10 A. M., and 4 P. M., of said day.

Dated at Ypsilanti, Mich., Dec. 10, 1878.

F. P. BOGARDUS, Cashier.

TO THE TAX-PAYERS OF THE CITY OF YPSILANTI. You are hereby notified that the tax rolls for 1878, are now in my hands and the taxes thereon levied can be paid to me, at the First National Bank, at any time before the 1st day of January, 1879, without any charge for collection; and five per cent. collection fees will be charged and collected upon all taxes remaining unpaid on said first day of Jan. Ypsilanti, December 10, 1878.

F. P. BOGARDUS, City Treasurer.

NOTICE.—The public are cautioned against going to, or purchasing goods (because of the extreme low prices at which they are offered) at the Detroit Gift Tea Store, opp. P. O.

SEE THOSE LAMPS, those Tea-Setts—well everything is sold so low that it is a wonder where they come from. Fifty per cent. can be saved by buying of H. R. Rankin. 770-773.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF Ladies' and Gentlemen's Slippers for the holidays, just received by Hewitt & Champion.

VASES, LAMPS, LOOKING GLASSES, Picture Frames, Toys, and most anything one wants, given away with Tea and Coffee at the Detroit Gift Tea Store, opp. P. O. A rare way to get Holiday presents.

NOBBY STYLES OF Gentlemen's Fine Shoes. A new stock at Hewitt & Champion's.

THE RUSH STILL CONTINUES at the Detroit Gift Tea Store. Everyone is satisfied with the goods and the way business is done. We guarantee satisfaction in every particular.

A FACT.—We keep the largest stock, the best assortment, do the most durable work, and sell at the lowest prices. Call and see for yourselves. Hewitt & Champion.

POWER, RESONANCE, DURABILITY evenness of action, found in the Billing's Upright Piano only. Sold by CHAS. E. SAMSON.

LADIES GIPSEY BUTTON and Side Lace Boots in kid and goat—a new stock—just received by Hewitt & Champion.

RICHARD MILLER, TAILOR, Huron Street, one door north of W. B. Hewitt's residence. Any one wishing work done in my line, will do well to bring their goods and have them cut and made. Work warranted to give satisfaction and prices low. 767

WHY DO PEOPLE GO TO THE Detroit Gift Tea Store for Tea and Coffee? Because everything is nice and fresh, and they are sure of getting sixteen ounces for a pound.

FIFTEEN BILLING'S UPRIGHT PIANOS ordered by CHAS. E. SAMSON.

MEN'S, BOYS' and YOUTHS' BOOTS of superior quality, at very low prices at Hewitt & Champion's.

THE TUBULAR BAR places the Billing's Upright Pianos ahead of all others. Sold by CHAS. E. SAMSON.

A LARGE STOCK OF Ladies' and Misses' Button Arctics and other warm lined goods of new styles at Hewitt & Champion's.

10 C.—COCOA SHELLS make the most healthy beverage in the world. Try them. Only 10cts per lb., at the Detroit Gift Tea Store, Opp. P. O.

A SUPERIOR ARTICLE of Glycerine Dressing, warranted not to injure the finest kid, just received by Hewitt & Champion.

5 C.—PEARL STARCH only 5c per lb. at the Detroit Gift Tea Store, Opp. P. O.

IF YOU WANT A STYLISH PAIR OF Boots or Shoes made, or an old pair repaired at reasonable prices, call on Hewitt & Champion.

35 C.—"COIN" BAKING POWDER 35c per lb. Absolutely pure. The best in the world. For sale only at the Detroit Gift Tea Store, Opp. P. O. Try it once and you'll use none other.

C. S. W. BALDWIN, Dentist, Rooms over East Office, Ypsilanti, Mich. Hours 8 to 12 A. M., and 1 to 5 P. M.

WATCH, CLOCK, and JEWELRY REPAIRING and CLEANING. Satisfaction guaranteed. At A. H. Haaklin's bakery, at the Depot. JOHN BIDDLE. 729

THAT IS SO. WHAT!

E. Elliott Cleans and Repairs Clothes better than any one in town. Why just look at those clothes of mine, they look as good as new. Just look in his shop and see for yourself. Bring along those faded garments and have them dyed and made equal to new clothes and save money. E. ELLIOTT, Norris Block Opp. Depot, Ypsilanti.

M. VANDERCOOK & BRO.

NUTS, FRUITS, TOYS, OYSTERS, FINE CIGARS, TOBACCOS.



MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS.

N. B.—The candies manufactured by this firm are absolutely free from adulteration. FOLLETT HOUSE BLOCK, YPSILANTI.

HOLIDAY GOODS!

Diamonds,
Fine Watches,
Rich Jewelry,
Solid Silver and
Elegant Plated Ware.

Large Assortment,
Low Prices.

S. H. DODGE,
JEWELER,

NO. 14 CONGRESS STREET.

HOLIDAY GOODS!

INDUCEMENTS TO

PURCHASERS OF

CHRISTMAS & NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS

—AT—

D. P. WORK'S STORES,

86 and 148 WOODWARD AVE., DETROIT.

We would state that our stock is replete with articles than which nothing can be more appropriate for a HOLIDAY GIFT. The increasing demand of late years for ELEGANCE and NOVELTY has induced us to place in stock a class of HOLIDAY GOODS far superior to anything ever before exhibited and we would say to our patrons and all others who contemplate the purchase of CHRISTMAS PRESENTS FOR OLD OR YOUNG that we can please the most refined taste and satisfy any desire for SOMETHING SUITABLE. In the following partial list of our goods will be found many articles which commend themselves to your notice.

Fine Gift Books in Prose and Poetry
Illustrated Books.

Standard Works.

Juvenile and Toy Books for Children
in endless profusion.

Family and Pocket Bibles.

Prayer Books and Hymnals.

Photograph and Autograph Albums.

Writing Desks.

Backgammon, Chess and Cribbage
Boards.

Inkstands and Paper Weights.

We would call particular attention to the elegant line of JAPANESE and HAND PAINTED, WOOD BOUND ALBUMS, INLAID TRUYS and ROSEWOOD WRITING DESKS, EASELS, PICTURE FRAMES for Card and Cabinet Photos, new designs, PAPETERIES, Hand-Painted Canvas Portraits, Fan, Graphoscopes, with Stereoscopic Attachments, Juveniles Card and Board Games, Dissecting Boxes, Building and Alphabet Blocks, and the long list of novelties which we have imported especially for the HOLIDAY SEASON.

The Republican party, whatever its short-comings, has now two sturdy legs, not only to stand upon, but to go marching on with. One is honest money; the other, equal rights at the South. These are the burning questions of the day, and that party is right upon both. The more it has spent and conceded to secure the complete emancipation of the colored race, the more surely will it insist upon the absolute fulfillment of constitutional obligations. The ostracism of the negroes of the South by the Southern whites, means the ostracism of the latter from all power and place in the Union; and any in the North who condone their bulldozing will be most justly ostracised with them.

Some of the democrats are credited with a purpose to attempt preventing any ventilation of the southern outrages in Congress by getting the appropriation bills and other important measures ready for presentation as soon as the session opens, and then pressing their consideration to the exclusion of everything else. But, of course, no such scheme will work. The questions involved will come up, and much will depend for the democrats upon the way in which they meet them. An attempt, for instance, to refuse appropriations for the payment of supervisors of elections and for prosecuting the cases now being undertaken in the South by the department of justice, such as some leaders of the party are said to favor, will be a very bad mistake for the party.

The Question of the South.

The honest, legitimate Republican majority in South Carolina is 30,000. Democratic tactics have not only wiped out this majority, but have substituted a Democratic preponderance of 70,000. In fact, they have practically extinguished the Republican vote and have made the State "unanimous." Of course, there is no such real change. It is simply a complete suppression of the Republican vote—the result of the combined application of force and fraud, of monstrous bull-dozing and multiplied tissue ballots.

And South Carolina is only an aggravated illustration of the methods and the outcome in the other Southern States. The seizure of Republican meetings by the "red shirts," the suppression of Republican leaders by the rifle clubs and the suffocation of the Republican vote under a mass of fraudulent tissue ballots—all these high-handed measures were carried out with a more unscrupulous audacity in South Carolina than in other localities. But it was a difference of degree and not of kind. The flagrant proceedings at Charleston represented the deliberate policy of the South. Whether by more or less violence, the ruling force of that section determined to make itself absolute master, without a Republican representative to break its united strength, and it succeeded.

A South made solid by such means and moving forward to the possession of the government is the situation which the country faces to-day, and will face two years hence. The utter denial of the rights of American citizenship in a large section of the country; the deliberate elevation of force over law; the open and unblushing suppression of Republicanism; the violent extinguishment of free speech and free elections—this is the spectacle presented in the Southern half of the Republic. If it involved nothing more than the local result, it would be enough to make the blood of every patriotic American tingle with shame and burn with indignation. But the master force in the South puts its heels upon Republicanism there only to make this the stepping stone to supremacy in the country. With fifteen States solidly united, it confidently reaches forward to clutch the national government.

The question of saving the Republic from the sway of a solid South fresh from rebellion will not down. It will appeal to the patriotic instincts of the people just so long as the methods of South Carolina prevail. And this high duty, that of restoring honest money and sound prosperity, gives the Republican party as great a work for the future as it did in the past.—*Albany Journal.*

Washington Morals.

A healthy progress is evident in Washington. There is less drinking in the hotels, and there are less hotels. There are no more rum dens in the Congressional committee-rooms. There are few sets in either House. The District debts have been funded, and the interest is regularly paid. There are no tolerated male loungers and female favorites in the departments. The negroes are clean and laborious. No ruffians flourish bowie-knives and pistols in the gambling houses, and there is little custom for those latter. There is a Northern air over the renovated metropolis. Mr. and Mrs. Hayes have brought their home habits with them, and the system called society is being shaped to their forms. The cabinet is comprised of plain men. Mr. Evans and his large family are models of good housekeeping rather than leaders of fashion. Mr. Sherman and his wife are amiable without austerity; Mr. Schurz and his daughters are social, scholarly and refined; Mr. Thompson lives in quiet Indiana style; Mr. Devens brings with him his New England habits; Mr. Key is a quiet Southern gentleman, and Mr. McCrary is a fine type of a hard-working Western lawyer. There is no dash, no glitter, and no extravagance. What the chiefs are doing is initiated by their subordinates. I have never known a good example more faithfully followed. As I have said, the hard times compel universal economy, and as the Government must collect the taxes, it is important that

the Government expenditure should be exact and careful. President Hayes is doing his best, in his own case, to return to the simple practices of the fathers, and this is a great thing when, in every household, North and South, there is a rivalry to live moderately. When he retires it will be difficult for his successor to change this simple mode of life by introducing waste and dissipation into the Presidential Mansion.—*Forney's Progress.*

SUPREME COURT OPINIONS.

Notes of Cases Decided at the October Term, 1878.

Reported for the Lansing Republican by Henry A. Chaney.

ATTACHMENT.

[Fry vs. Soper.]

1. Where trover is brought for the value of goods seized, and the general issue is pleaded without notice that the seizure would be justified by virtue of judicial proceedings, the defendant cannot introduce evidence to show that he seized them under a writ of attachment. 2. Where an assignee brings trover for the value of goods seized by anybody but an attaching or judgment creditor, the defendant cannot question the validity of the assignment.

CIVIL DAMAGE LAW.

[Friend vs. Dunks.]

1. Where a declaration sets forth causes of action, both in assumpsit and case, adding a single *ad damnum* clause, "for the damages as aforesaid suffered," will not cure the misjoinder. 2. In an action for civil damages it is inadmissible to show the amount of money spent at defendant's saloon. 3. A declaration under the civil damage law will allow evidence of damages for further degradation of a man who was not temperate at the outset. 4. Under the civil damage law, recovery cannot be had for the loss of a temperate husband, when he had always been drunken. 5. Under the civil damage law evidence is admissible that before the origin of the suit the drunkard had promised to let liquor alone, as it would tend to show his habits at the time.

CRIMINAL LAW.

[Hall vs. People.]

1. In a prosecution for larceny of a watch from a man asleep there was no fatal error in allowing a witness to testify as to what the sleeper said when he woke up, if his remarks had no tendency to implicate any one. 2. Evidence of the resistance of the accused when arrested is admissible. 3. An assignment of error that is not supported by any exception will not be considered. 4. A jury cannot be instructed what weight to give the testimony. 5. A charge that the prisoner's guilt must be proved to the exclusion of all reasonable doubt, and that he is entitled to acquittal if the testimony can be reconciled with any rational theory other than his guilt, is as much as he is entitled to. 6. It does not change the nature of larceny from the person that the person plundered was asleep.

[Edwards vs. People.]

1. When an accused person pleads guilty the judge must satisfy himself by private examination that the plea was made freely and without undue influence (Pub. Laws, 1875, p. 1140), and the fact that he has done so must appear clearly of record. 2. When a convict is sentenced to the Ionia house of correction it must appear of record that he was between 16 and 25 years old, as provided by statute, pub. laws, 1877, p. 173.

DEEDS.

[Brown vs. Brown.]

The burden of proof that the grantor in a deed was mentally incompetent to transact business is with those who assail the conveyance.

DRAIN LAW.

[Lane vs. Burnap.]

Proceedings to lay out a ditch cannot be sustained unless it appears affirmatively that notice of the examination upon the application for it was given to all parties concerned in strict conformity with the requirements of act 140 of 1875.

[Taylor vs. Burnap.]

1. No estoppel from complaining of irregularities in the proceeding arises from having petitioned to set them on foot. 2. Proceedings to lay out a ditch are fatally defective if the notice of the application for it was not signed and the time between its date and return is shorter than the period required by law between the date of service and of the examination on the application for the ditch. 3. Ex parte proceedings by commissioners appointed on an ex parte application to the probate court to inquire into the necessity for laying out a ditch, are invalid.

EJECTMENT.

[Van Vleet vs. Blackwood.]

One can not recover in ejectment unless at the time of beginning the action he had a right of possession, and such right is barred if not taken advantage of within twenty years of its origin.

EQUITY—CLOUD ON TITLE.

[Stetson vs. Cook.]

1. B sold land to B, and B sold it to Cook, but the former deed was not recorded, and A sold it again to D, who appears to have had notice of the other conveyances. Stetson, hearing that the land had been abandoned, got an abstract of title which showed the conveyance to Cook. He immediately took a quit claim from D, leased the land, and filed a bill to remove the cloud on his title. *Held*, that he had sufficient notice to put him on inquiry, was therefore not a bona fide purchaser, and could not maintain his bill. 2. Where a purchaser, out of possession can resort to ejectment, but instead of that makes an agreement with a tenant in possession by which the latter takes a lease from him in order to enable him to proceed in chancery and prevent a jury from passing upon the good faith of his purchase, he will not be allowed to maintain a bill to quiet title.

ESTATES OF DECEASED PERSONS.

[Lothrop vs. Conely.]

Where commissioners upon an estate have been appointed while the estate was in the hands of a general administrator, they will not be restrained from proceeding by any appeal from the ap-

pointment of general administrator, and the appointment of a special administrator in his stead.

Trobasco vs. Cook.

A woman bought land for which she agreed to pay out of her dower interest in the estate of a former husband, and she placed the dower interest in trust in the hands of a friend to apply the proceeds of it upon the purchase. She died before full payment was made and before the dower interest was entirely consumed. *Held*, that the sum remaining unpaid was a lawful claim against her estate.

GUARANTY.

[Bosman vs. Akeley.]

The supreme court of Michigan adopts the New York rule that, before proceeding against a guarantor, legal proceedings must be taken against the maker without effect.

LANDLORD AND TENANT.

Dayton vs. Vandoozer.

A tenant's right to sell growing crops during the life of his lease is not shown to be lost by failure to perform the conditions of the lease unless it is also shown that there was a cause of forfeiture for non-performance.

LIBEL.

[Foster vs. Scripps.]

It is libelous to charge a city physician, appointed by the common council and not chosen at a public election, with causing the death of a patient by reckless treatment.

[Tryon vs. Evening News.]

It is libelous to say of a newspaper reporter that he has violated a private confidence by tale-bearing.

NOTICE.

[Moetter vs. Highway Commissioners.]

Proceedings to lay out a highway are defective if the commissioner's report to the township clerk does not show when hearing took place on the application therefor, since it would not show that the commissioner took action on the day fixed in the notice for the hearing, and therefore would not show that parties interested had a chance to be heard.

MARRIED WOMEN.

[Russell vs. People's Savings Bank.]

The married woman's act does not empower a woman to endorse a note due her, by way of securing the debt of a corporation in which she holds stock.

RAILROADS—EMINENT DOMAIN.

[Morgan's appeal.]

1. A finding by commissioners "that the taking of said strip or parcel of land was required and necessary for the constructing and operating of said railroad and necessary public use thereof" is sufficient under § 2 of art. xvii, of the constitution. 2. In assessing damages for the taking of land for railroad purposes, work already done by the railroad company upon the land cannot be regarded as part of the realty for the purpose of increasing the damages. 3. Where commissioners appointed to assess damages for taking land for railroad purposes, assessed them in view of the tract taken altogether, but understated the quantity of the land by a fraction of an acre, it was held that it did not invalidate their action.

SERVICE.

[Brown vs. Williams.]

So long as the time allowed for making personal service has not expired, a return of substituted service will not confer jurisdiction to proceed.

A PRETTY STORY OF GARIBALDI.—It is Gen. Bordonne who describes the entire career of Garibaldi as a mighty hunter, in the following anecdote: One evening in 1861, as the general was going home, he met a Sardinian shepherd lamenting the loss of a lamb out of his flock. Garibaldi at once turned to his staff, who were with him, and announced his intention of scouring the mountain to find that lamb. A grand expedition was immediately organized. Lanterns were brought, and the old officers of many a campaign started off full of zeal to hunt the fugitive, and veteran voices used to command were now heard bleating in every valley and on the mountain crags. After an hour or so of this no lamb was found, and the soldiers were ordered to their beds. Next morning Garibaldi's attendant found him in bed fast asleep. He was

It is quite reassuring to read of a wild contest nipped in the bud by the good sense of the heirs themselves. William McSorley of Staten Island left an estate of \$300,000. He gave to his two daughters only \$2000 each, all the remainder to be divided among five sons. The daughters were naturally ready for a lawsuit, and so were the lawyers, but with the awfully expensive example of the Vanderbilt case before their eyes, the five sons agreed to allow their sisters \$18,000 each.

An exchange relates that a poor Irishman at Rochester owed a rich man some money and was unable to pay. The rich man obtained a judgment and an execution, but there was nothing on which the sheriff could levy. The debtor had two large pigs, but the law allows a man two, and the sheriff could not take them. The rich man then bought two little pigs, had them presented to the poor man and thereupon took his two large ones.

The beautiful charity of furnishing rides for invalids, has been admirably managed in Boston by the Young Men's Christian Union. Nine hundred and eighty-two carriage rides for invalids have been given thus far this season, as reported to November 1st, from funds contributed for that purpose. The recipients have been selected by missionaries and the ladies of the Flower Mission and from information received from various sources.

"Boys, I suppose you know that there's going to be a horse-race in town to-morrow. Now, boys, don't you go to it. But, boys, if you do go, don't you bet; whatever you do, don't you bet. But, boys, if you do bet—mind what I tell you; if you do bet, be sure to bet on Abercrombie's mare!"

A sewing machine agent, says the *Cincinnati Saturday Night*, who was very ill, being told that he must prepare to pay the debt of nature, wanted to know if it couldn't be paid on the monthly instalment plan.

How Sugar is Adulterated.

An old refiner, who has been driven out of the business because he claims, of the necessity for using chemicals to compete with other and successful refiners, says, "This secret process for refining sugars was introduced about six years ago, but came into general use only recently. Some refiners use the muriate of tin in both the vacuum pans and the centrifugal machines, the general custom being to employ it in the latter only. The effect is to improve the color and to cheapen the cost of whitening from one-fourth to one-half cent per pound, according to the quality of the raw material. The tin is purchased both in the pig and in liquid form, a Brooklyn chemical manufactory supplying the latter to refiners in large quantities. The consumption of these materials has increased largely since they have entered into the manufacture of refined sugars. The pig tin is dissolved in hydro-chloric acid, or muriatic acid, and is reduced with water to the proper consistency. It is then thrown into the centrifugal machine, which makes 1500 revolutions a minute, whitening a sugar that by a natural process would be yellow. This new method raises the drawback to be paid by the Government from 2.08 to 2.48 cents a pound. It is estimated that a profit of half a cent a pound makes \$1.25 a barrel, and a refinery that produces from 3000 to 4000 barrels of sugar a day for 3000 working days will make a profit of \$1,250,000 a year on adulterations alone. The evil is not confined to the Government loss on drawbacks; the most vital consideration is the poisonous compounds taken into the human system. The theory of the refiners is that the chemicals which fail to neutralize enter into the sugar in such minute quantities that they can not do any harm. The analyses, however, show an entirely different result, and chemists and physicians declare that the poisonous compounds in these sugars will destroy the coating of the stomach, as they are known to be powerful enough to eat the copper of the vacuum pans."

Another refiner says, "It is a fair presumption that when a manufacturer obtains from 100 pounds of raw material more sugar than it is known to contain he reaches the result in some dishonest way." "Here," said another, "is a sample of corn glucose, the use of which has increased enormously in the last few years. I believe the starch manufacturers make more money from the production of glucose than from that of starch, and there are in the West, I am told, factories devoted exclusively to its manufacture." "Yes," was added, "and the importation has increased a hundred-fold in the last two years. It is used even in loaf sugar, for the purpose, it is claimed by refiners, of preventing dust in cutting." "The most serious matter, however, is the use of muriatic acid and tin. The effect of such a substance upon the lining of the stomach may be imagined. I have given up entirely the use of syrups in my household. I dissolve maple sugar as a substitute. Not long ago I ordered from my grocer a jug of nice syrup, and at the house it chanced to be left near the heater. The heat caused fermentation of the glucose in it and it ran all over the carpet. It was returned, and I have never used any refined syrups since."

An old refiner said, "I have seen the results of an analysis, and in addition to glucose, muriatic acid and tin, copper has been found in the samples examined. The presence of copper is accounted for on the supposition that the acid was applied in such strength that it had corroded the copper vessel used in manufacture. The quantity of copper in one instance was so large that it had overcome the tin, which it had bronzed. Samples that have been analyzed, and even those partially tested, have shown the presence of these foreign substances. Muriate of tin, of course, is a rank poison, and glucose is believed to be very injurious in causing disease of the kidneys."

"My dear boy, said a mother to her son, as she handed around his plate for more turkey, 'this is the fourth time you have been helped.' 'I know, mother,' replied the boy 'but that turkey pecked at me once, and I want to get square with him,' he got his turkey."

"The Art of Living Together" is the subject of a lecture delivered by Mr. Morey, at Brookville, Indiana, recently. Separations have become so frequent of late years that it seems necessary to teach the art to married people of "How to Stick."

DETROIT MARKETS.

Flour—Choice white..... 4 40@4 75
Medium..... 4 25@4 35
Low grades..... 2 85@3 25
Wheat—Extra white..... 95¢@96¢
No. 1 white..... 94¢@95¢
Amber..... 91¢@93¢
Corn—33¢@35¢ per bush.
Oats—25¢@27¢
Barley—\$1 00@1 75 per cental for state.
Rye—45¢@48¢ per bush.
Beans—Unpicked, 50¢@51 30 per bush. Picked, 51 50.
Butter—Prime quality, 13¢@15. Medium 9¢@12¢.
Cider—6¢@7 cents per gallon.
Cheese—9¢@10¢ per lb.
Cranberries—\$4 00@4 50 per bbl.
Dried Apples—Old 3¢ cts. per lb. New 4¢ c. Dressed Hogs—\$3 00@3 10 per hd.
Eggs—Fresh 19¢@20¢.
Fresh Fruits—Apples, \$1 00@1 40 per bbl.; Hops—New crop selling at 9¢@13 cts. per lb.; Hay—\$7 00@11 00 per ton.
Honey—Green, 50¢@60¢; cured, 7¢@7½¢.
Honey—12¢@14¢.
Potatoes—55¢@60¢ per bush.
Provisions—Pork Mess, \$8 00@9 00; Lard, 6 ¼¢@6½¢; Smoked Hams, 8¢@8½¢; Shoulders, 5½¢@6¢; Bacon, 7½¢, extra Mess Beef, \$9 25@10 00 per bbl.
Poultry—Live Chickens 40¢@50 per pair; Ducks 50 cts. per pair; Dressed Chickens 7½¢@8 cts. per lb; Turkeys 9¢@10 cts. per lb.
Seeds—Clover \$3 35@4 00 per bushel. Salt—Sagraw, 35¢@1 00 per bbl; Onondaga \$1 00; Syracuse dairy, 50¢ per bush.
Sheep Skins—75 cts. to \$1.50.
Wood—\$3 50@5 75 per cord.
Furs—Badger, 10 to 75 cts; Bear, \$1 to \$5; Beaver, 40 cts to \$1.40; Cat, 7 to 40 cts; Deer, 15 to 18 cts per lb; Elk; and Mouse, 8 cts per lb; Fisher 25 cts to \$5; Fox, 10 cts to \$20; Lynx, 15 cts. to \$1; Marten 10 cts. to \$2.50; Mink 5 to 50 cts.; Muskrat 3 to 6 cts.; Otter 3 to 12 cts.; Otter 2 sets, to \$3; Raccoon 5 to 70 cts.; Skunk 5 to 80 cts.; Wolf 15 cts to \$1.50.

Detroit Stock Market.

At King's cattle yards there was a light run of cattle and a good attendance of buyers. Prices advanced 20 to 25 cts per hundred. Among the sales were: 3 extra steers, av 1510 lbs, at \$3 75; 2 do, av 1330 lbs, at \$3 62½; 2 do yearlings, av 865 lbs, at \$3 50; 2 do heifers, av 1110 lbs, at \$3 75; 2 do, av 1325 lbs, at \$3 88; 3 choice do, av 1093 lbs, at \$3 25; 14 do av 700 lbs, at \$2 75; 5 stockers, av 736 lbs, at \$2 62½; 7 do, av 750 lbs, at \$2 50; 4 do, av 820 lbs, at \$2 60.

Of sheep the offerings numbered a little over 400 head. There was a fair demand and all were closed out at last week's rates. Sales were: 37, av 32 lbs at \$3 50; 147, av 36 lbs, at \$3 40; 91, av 100 lbs, at \$3 35. The following sales were made by the head: 45, av 90 lbs, at \$3; 49 culls at \$2 38; 43 do at \$2 25.

Hogs—Sales were: Platt & Co. to J. Rauss, 11 head, av. 285 lbs., at 2½¢ c; C. Keeler to C. Roe, 13 head, av. 335 lbs., at 2½¢. Market closed with all stock sold.

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Granulated Hominy

Oat Meal.

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Recipes for best methods of preparing the different kinds accompanies each box.

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After Dark.

When twilight gathers in her sheaves,
And wheeling swallows skim the flame,
The ploughman, turning homeward, leaves
His plow mid-furrow in the bloom,
And through the melancholy eve,
The orange drops its milk-white bloom.

The old delights that go and come
Through sorrow, in the falling dew,
Like waves that wore a wreath of foam
The darker that the waters grew,
Flow round my solitary home
At evening when the stars are few.

So, sad and sweet as bridal tears
For broken homes, to see withdraw
The child we love, have gone the years
We climbed the frosty hills, and saw
Descend on all the frozen meres
The sunlight breaking through the thaw.

Like one who in the driving snow,
When all the untrodden paths are dim,
Hears far-off voices, faint and low,
Across the woodland calling him,
I hear the loved of long ago
Singing among the seraphims.

And as the soft dissembling light
Falls, shadowing into dusky red,
I think how beautiful the night
With gathering stars is overspread
Like seeds of many an old delight
Through sheaves of sorrow harvested.

—Harper's Magazine.

KNOWARE.

We was "a-sailing and a-sailing," as the song goes, in the three-master Maria Jane, of Salem—a sailing to the Mediterranean Sea with a cargo of Western lard, to be b'iled down and bottled into olive-oil. I had some notions aboard with which I had reckoned to take the Eretalian folks down, and make a dollar or so, but about two weeks out we got caught in a storm. Didn't it blow some? You better believe it did! In less'n five minnits the ship's boom stowed on its beam ends, the topmast got stowed round and tangled in the rudder chains, the binnacle riz up and tore round, and the flying-jib was keelhaunched three times to leeward; they double-reefed the transoms and unshipped the jibber-jib, goin' under water ninety feet, more or less, every time. Finally they let the boats down, and everybody tumbled into 'em head first, and tumbled out again putty everlastin' quick. I was orfussly seasick, so I didn't know nothing under the canopy where we was, and I wasn't no great hand anyway to tell latitude and longitude the best of times. Anyway, I was kinder slopped ashore after a while onto a sandy beach I knew after a spell, it was an island, but then I only knowed it was dry land. All the rest was drowned; and if it was to be, it's just as well, it appears to me; for if somebody else had come ashore and had undertook to write travails there too, mebbe we shouldn't have told jest the same story; 'tain't often two folks do see things alike, and then the papers would have took it up and jawed back and forth about it, and called names; there'd have been a dreadful stir made every where to find out which feller lied and which didn't, and all about both on 'em. I'd have seen more'n four different stories about where I was born and brought up, who married my great-grandfather, and how her fust husband's brother told a lie, so't was certain I oughter; and I dare say some folks would ha' had the cheek to say there wa'n't no sech island as Knoware down on any map; jest as if you could strain the Atlantic ocean through a colander and pick out all the islands, like flies outen a pan of milk.

I'm glad I was alone; 'twould have saved lots of trouble in the world if there hadn't never but one man wrote history; who cares if he did lie about them old old times? 'twouldn't ha' hurt nobody; and there's lots of dusty, musty, ridiculous rubbish folks quarrel about all their days, and snatch up into big library-rooms, and pay good money for, that wouldn't have never been round if there'd ben just one man to tell about it, and when he died another had took it up right there, and fetched it along. However, mebbe there's a Providence in it; there is in most things. There's got to be something for lazy folks to do, and they may jest as well fight over them old battles as get into new, ones, to my way of thinkin'.

Well, to come back, there I was; and fust I knew, a man picked me up, bundled me over his shoulder, and in a wink I was put to bed, and dosed good with hot soup and sherry wine, and warmed up with a good fire blazin' away on the hearth. There was a woman settin' by the fire, and when she see I was comin' round she up and asked if I wanted anything, in respectable English. That tickled me. I never could see the use of forrin' tongues. I thanked her polite enough, and said I'd kinder like the morning paper. She stared, and hollered "John!"

Well, he come in, and 'twas the very feller who fetched me up out of the water. I knew him by his all-fired red hair. I suppose I oughter have got up and felled his neck, or tumbled onto my knees and said something hifalutin to him; but I was real stiff; so I said "Hullo."

He larfed right out.

"You're pretty lively, ain't ye?" he said, for all the world like a Dedham man; that sounded good. I come from Dedham myself. I'd ben in the tin trade, peddlin' on't round the country quite a spell before I took to tradin' in notions.

"You'd better b'lieve I'm lively," sez I. "But say, look here! I want the mornin' paper."

He larfed right out again.

"No such institutions here, Sir. Ain't permitted."

"Jeerusalem! no mornin' paper in a free country?"

"Thanks be to praise, this ain't a free country," sez he; "not by a long shot. We were all dead sick of liberty, free speech, and all that eagle-o'-freedom talk afore we come here and settled. No, Sir! We've got a real, old-fashioned, six-foot, big, smart, respectable, cut-your-head-off-in-a-wink king; a real fatherly despot, now I tell ye!"

"I should think so!" sez I. "No mornin' paper!"

"Not a paper. No report of all the dirt and wickedness in the country comin' in to disagree with your breakfast, and lie around for the children to read and find out how they do it. No big scandal skippin' about from

lie to lie like a bee on a balm patch, makin' folks talk about things they hadn't never ought to think of, and the wicked ones smack their lips over their own sort o' stuff glorified, so to speak, in print. No advertisin' lies about cure-all medicines, and cloth that's jest give way. No railroad accidents to give you the thumps jest readin' of 'em, and scare your wife to death hearin' about 'em."

"And no politics?" I put in.

"Not a darned politic, as old Joe Bowers said; we don't have 'em here. I tell you, man, we've got a king, and we have to behave ourselves."

"Dear me! dear me! and don't you never hanker for the immortal institutions of your native land, the everlasting freedom of a democratic government, the power of the ballot-box, the people's choice of them that makes the people's laws, the liberty of speech, the free education, the voluntary church system, the—"

He broke in quite sudden, jest as though he sort o' surmised I was quotin' Squire Smile's Fourth-o'-July oration:

"Freedom! Sho! Freedom of everybody to do what they've a mind to, to lie about every body else, to gamble and spekerlate with their own money and other people's; to fall in love with other folks' wives, and shoot them that makes love to their'n; power of a ballot-box where most has their way, not the best; and the most are an awful bad lot in a free country, I tell ye, if they ain't elsewheres, and they pick out their own sort to make laws to suit 'em. I've seen it work. What's liberty of speech and free press but license to say and print all sorts of vile things about folks in one day's paper and take 'em back in the next, when they've done the mischief? What's public education but puttin' a power to do evil into hands that don't know no better than to up an' do it? Starvin' their bodies to swell their poor miserable conceited brains; onfittin' of 'em to do real work that calls for thews and sinners; spilin' their stomachs till they can't eat decent vittles, and their stomachs take revenge on the exasperatin' brains, and they grind in an' out like a set o' cog-wheels, and grind each other to achin' bits. I swan! it makes me sweat to think on't."

"Oh, keep cool!" sez I, "and fetch me a drink."

"Well," sez he, passin' his hand across his face, to though to clear something away, "I did get considerable woke up, didn't I? You see, this island is settled by a parcel o' folks from America who sort o' mistrusted that th' eagle o' freedom was showin' crow feathers; so we set up here, and things are run in a little different shape from what they was there. As soon as you get spiry, I'll take ye round."

"Well, whilst I do lie here, can't you give me somethin' to read? Time hangs heavy."

"What'll you have?"

"Oh, a real rousin' sensation novel 'll do."

John grinned, an' said, "Are by law forbidden. There's a few fust-class stories by them fellers across the water, and now and then one in Ameriky, but there ain't no blood-an'-thunder printed or imported here, Sir."

"But how do the women folks stand that?"

"Bless your soul! we don't teach our women to read."

"You uncivilized lot!" sez I.

"Not much; it's accordin' to reason. You don't catch our people squabblin' about women's rights, and woman suffrage, and all sorts of trash and stuff; the women stay to home and take care of their houses after the old-fashioned way. We don't have no 'monotonous existence' here; if they're dull, why, they can slap the children when they're naughty, and hug 'em when they're good. We have real live boys and girls round, I tell ye; none o' them little memoir fellers that die out of pure goodness, nor no infant prodigies. The women don't have novels, nor poetry, nor sewin' machines, nor newspapers, so they haven't got nerves to speak of, and their hands are kept out o' mischief."

I groaned inwardly to think of the superior female I'd left to Dedham, who 'ficiated as my wife, and had neurology, spirittoalism, something on the brain, and hated men. She knows Latin an' German, and plays on the pianny to kill; but we buy our bread an' things to the bakery; she don't think rich vittils is good for the human system anyhow. I think lots of Cynthia Minervy's intellect an' smartness in that line. I'm willin' to support such an ornament to the sex. I don't stay to home much; he's got a spine in his back, and lung difficulty, and stomach trouble, though he was fetched up on what she calls "strict hygienic principles"—fed on bran bread, beans, turnips, raw apples, and sech like; soused into cold water every day of his life, winter an' summer; practiced in them gymnastic tricks till it made me crawl to see him throwed onto the chandelier an' left hangin' by one little hand, set on his head in the corner, hung up by one leg to the bed post, and lots of other things to strengthen his muscles that high about scared him—an' me too—to death. Cynthia Minervy means to take to lecturin' when he dies; she knows how; but ef he don't die a-doin' on't, she calculates to cure him by a winch and pulley riggin' attached to his bed, which goes by clockwork, and bein' fastened to his hair and great toes, gently but firmly hauls at him all night, so's he's much as an inch taller in the mornin'. She expects to straighten his back out that way, but things don't always fadge in this world, specially inventions, and you see this pullin' pulls out the muscles putty thin, and, C. M. says, "destroys the capillary attraction of the coats of the stomach from extension and attenuation." (I guess that's it. I've said it over considerable often.) Freddie cries some under treatment, and then she detaches him, lays him over her knee, and "reverses the magnetic currents," as they say in Boston. Mother didn't call it that, but it amounts to the same thing in the end.

I think Freddie will die, though.

Perhaps he'd better; it's quite a chore for him to live. And somehow I'm weak-minded about the little feller; seems as if he'd ought to be took in somebody's arms and blessed. Cynthia Minervy don't know how; but she's a very superior woman. I expect she will make an amazin' smart lecturer.

I don't really think she'll live long in my house; I ain't up to her lofty sphere, and she 'pears to be lookin' round for a spirit mate. She talks a good deal about a partner of the soul, a congenial mind, and all that; so, knowin' her sort, I'm prepared and resigned for what's comin'. It'll seem kinder comfortable to get back onto my own level again, I declare for't.

But I seem to be wanderin' away from the subject. John fetched me a novel, one o' Scott's—not Commentary Scott, but another man—and I don't know when I've relished a book so much; it was full as good as Jenison Dennett or Urbanus Bobb's great works. I larfed right out the fust thing when I woke up the next day, a thinkin' how that old Antiquary got come up with about his Roman camp.

I see by daylight that John's house was dreadful comfortable and pleasant; big rooms, with soft sofas and comfortable chairs all round, warm-lookin' carpets, open fire-places, bright pictures, and lots of flowers set about. There wa'n't no real reglar shut-up parlor; they just used the hull house to live in. I b'lieve in askin' what you want to know; questions is cheap; but John wouldn't talk till after breakfast. He said he'd got to get strengthened up to talk to a Dedham man that sold tin.

Land! what a breakfast we had! "My wife knows how to cook," sez he; and I guess she did. There was four children to the table, all girls, rosy as apples, and happy as clams at high tide. They talked and larfed and ate all they wanted—good things to eat, too; juicy beefsteak, mealy potatoes, splendid bread and butter, and the best of milk.

By-'n-by John and I went to walk. His name was John Smith; everybody in his street was named John Smith. In the next street they was all Peter Gray; in another, Sam Clark.

"Why, it must make orful confusion," sez I.

"Not at all," sez John. "It's the best of ways. We want to kill out scandal, ef so we be can; and you know women is women every where, and talk they will; but it makes it peccoliar hard to fix their talk on any one sinner when there's a hundred or more of the same name; and the women don't have no other name to the end of the chapter. My wife'll be Mrs. John Smith till she's a widder."

"But the children?"

"Oh! they're numbered in every family just as they come."

"But the letters?"

"We don't have any. Nobody knows how to write here but the Public Secretary. We don't have foreign mails, and we all live right here. There's a few farmers round in the country, but the P.S. stands ready to write a note for any body; then he makes a copy of it, and posts it on the town pump for three weeks. You've no idee what a sight of trouble it saves; nobody gets in a passion and says what he can't get back; nobody writes letters that get twisted to mean two things; and there ain't no old squabbles laid up on paper to rake out and fetch in evidence some future time. We go in for peace here."

As we walked abroad I see a great many pleasant-lookin' houses, but no public buildin's.

"Where's your Insane Asylum?" sez I.

"Haven't got any."

"But what do you do with your crazy folks?"

"Hang 'em."

"For mercy's sakes! you must be kep' busy," sez I, real horrified with such talk.

"My, no. You know, in the States, when anybody does anything real bad, they prove 'em by course of law to be insane; we think an ounce o' prevention is worth ten pound of cure, so we hang 'em before they do anything. The idee rather keeps folks in their senses, too. As for the women, what with no tea, no novels, no readin' or writin', they don't lose their minds as they call 'em. If they up and have the hysterics, why, there's the sea; we jest pitch 'em in at a rope's end, and pull 'em out when they've got composed. It's a sure cure."

"And where's your hospital?"

"We don't need one. We haven't got a doctor around, Sir. People don't get sick much here. If they do, we nurse 'em up at home with herbs and things, and if they can't be cured, they die; we've all got to die some time, and we think it easier to die off natural like than be plagued to death with drugs and doctors."

By this time I was real thirsty, so I said I wanted a drink.

"All right; here's the town pump."

"Oh, I don't mean water; a julep or a sling would be about right."

"Can't have it," sez he, as positive as thunder; "no sech in this kingdom."

"Why, you gave me sherry yesterday."

"Out o' your own flask, and you see the bottom of that."

"But what do you do in sickness?"

"Do without; our folks think it's a heap better to die of a decent fever or a respectable cholery than to learn the taste of liquor and live to be drunkards."

"They don't do it; besides, I'd rather have 'em die of anything than the tremens."

I see 'twan't no use to argue with him. When a man is sot on a thing, words is no use; so I took a drink of water and went along. The streets were clean as a new pin, and mortal still, though you could hear little folks laughin' and cacklin' in the cold gardens and pleasant houses by the side of the way.

"Where air your public schools?" sez I.

"Here," sez he, stoppin' before a long low house, like some, that seemed to be fix'd up with rows o' hogsheds, among which several men was steppin' round and talkin' out loud, one at a time; "there's the school."

"But I don't see no children."

"No; you can't see through a millstone no more'n the next man. We

head up the boys at six years old in big barrels, and feed an' eddocate 'em through the bung-hole till the age of twenty. They're extension barrels, so's the boys can grow."

I took back. I was kinder riled. "What!" sez I, "all your boys in barrels! None o' them things folks lay sech stress on in teachers' conventions—no home influences, no manly sports, no everlasting friendships, no Sunday-schools, no— Here I sort o' give in; breath seemed to peter out. But he took up the talk:

"No, Sir! Cats and pigs and chickens live out all their days in peace here; no boy's a tyrant over mother and the girls from dawn till dark; no broken bones nor cracked skulls. Our boys don't never get drowned, blowed up with powder, tangled up in burr saws, split with hatchets, spilled off'n horses, run over in streets nor jammed to bits under fire-engines. We don't have boys swearin' and spittin' on every street corner; strainin' their backs a-boat-racin' and their tempers bettin'; no colleges to upset their manners and morals, and let 'em herd together like swine, and then turnin' of 'em loose on a world lyin' in wickedness, as our old parson used to call it. Nobody here's killed at base-ball, nor mangled nuther. Marbles, peanuts, and fire-crackers never pester us. We have peace."

"How delightful!" sez I, kinder involuntary.

"More'n all that, we don't never have no divorces. Them boys come out at twenty year old so orful meek and pleasant and grateful, their wives don't have no trouble with 'em at all."

"Good gracious, Smith, you don't give in to petticoat government here do ye?"

Well, why not? The women want somethin' to do to make 'em feel mighty; why shouldn't they govern the men? It pleases them an' don't hurt us."

"But it's degradin' to a man. Never, sir, would I put up with that. I will be master, I tell ye, in my own house. I will be minded, right off, in the family. Man is the natural head of all things, and must be given up to."

I said this real fierce, and John give me the queerest look you ever see. Ef I ain't mistook he actually winked at me. What could he mean? He patted my shoulder sorter friendly, and said,

"There! there! I know how 'tis with ye. You no need to demonstrate here; we're all used to it; it's a matter of course, as you might say. Don't say no more; I understand."

I declare for't, I scarce could guess what he was up to; but he went on:

"Girls, you see, don't need no schoolin'. They don't learn nothin' but house-work, sewin', takin' care of children and sick folks, singin', and fussin' in the garden; their ma's teach 'em all that."

"But where's your jail? your prison? your court-house?"

"Nowhere, thanks be to praise! If a man kills anybody, we give him a spade and a bag of potatoes, and take and row him off to a desolate island, and leave him there to farm it. I tell ye, he puts to and digs! But, farmin' for a livin' is capital punishment wuss'n hangin', a long sight—a real state of sin an' misery."

"I hope you've got plenty of islands," sez I, kinder sneerin'.

"Plenty for that puppus, sir. There ain't no great amount of murderin' done here, for we don't allow no fire arms of no kind around in this place."

"No guns nor pistols? How in the world do you shoot mad dogs?"

"We don't have no dogs, so there ain't no mad ones."

"No dogs! Why, don't ye know they're the faithful friend of man, as the readin'-book sez?"

"We know they bite folks and make 'em die in tortures, ravin' mad. That ain't our kind of faithful friends. Besides, we have fast-rate mutton here, and that's better'n hydrophoby."

Dear me! what a cuss-tomer this feller was! He met ye at every turn jest as pat! 'Twas exasperatin'; so sez I, "Where's the bank?"

"Haw! haw!" laughed John. "That's Yankee all over. Money, Sir, the Scripser sez, is the root of all evil—"

"It don't say that, now I tell ye!" I put in, direct, glad enough to trump his trick.

"Well, it doos in my Bible."

"What'll you bet?"

"Bet! there ain't no bettin' permitted here. I should be set to pumpin' at the town pump three hours a day for three weeks if I should bet you a peanut."

"Well! well! well! I won't stick to it; but I tell ye what Scripser doos say: 'The love o' money's the root of all evil!'"

"Oh, pshaw! what's the differ'nce? Well, we think the love on't can't be without the critter itself; so we don't have no money; therefore no banks, no notes, no checks, nor renewals, nor interest, nor nothin'."

"But how do ye buy things?"

"We change round, just as folks used to before money was made: 'tain't always a close fit, but it's better'n all that wear an' tear of bills and credit, defaultin' and embezzlin'. I tell ye it comes hard for a feller to embezzle sheep and cows and sech; they won't pocket."

"But supposin', as you say, things don't fit? say you want suthin' t'other man's got, and he don't hanker after what you've got: how about that?"

"Oh, I can go without, I guess; food an' clothin' we always manage to have a plenty; we live right along, an' don't worry about the futur'. Jest you notice the folks in the street; do they look much like Dedham folks? Not much."

Sure enough they didn't. The men was easy-goin', pleasant, smilin', broad-shouldered fellers as ever you see; and the women—gracious! they was as rosy and fair complected as a posy bed, and straighter'n bean poles; but dressed dreadful queer.

"You don't pan out no great on clothes here, do ye?" sez I, kinder of smilin' like.

"Well," sez he, "we have enough to keep good and warm, and we call 'em good-lookin'."

I must own the women folks looked sort of slimsy; folks was wearin'

hoops when I left Dedham—all but Cynthia Minervy, and she had on a Bloomer rig. 'Twas handy; I don't deny but what 'twas handy; but it did look moatal curious. But she said "the needs of hygienic sciences, and the true nurture of the physical, demand freedom of the osseous structure and bounding space for vital pulsation, lest the divine Me be incarcerated in effete human bonds." I guess that's it; it's quite a spell sence I've seen Cynthia; she's found liberty, and I don't follow her round a sight. Well, the women here did look consider'ble like statoo-ay females, but I didn't say so, an' he wedd on:

"No fashions here, Sir, I tell ye. Them kind o' gowns was ordered to begin with, and kep' right along; they can have 'em any color they're a mind to, and they can wear any kind of flowers and leaves that grow in their hair or their bonnets, and some of 'em do fix up amazin' smart, now I tell ye."

"Law, yes. I know the kind; there is some women has it hard; they'll begin to prink and emirk and fix up like lightnin' from the time they're three year old till they die, even if they be old maids."

"That's another blessing in disguise we dispense with in this country," said John, a-larfin'.

"No old maids? do tell! Why, how do ye prevent it?"

"Why, it's thought best, for the sake of peace, that everybody should be married; so folks keep an eye out, and when one man sees a young feller that's suitable like for his girl to marry, he goes and talks to his folks about it, private. If they're willin', he goes an' tells the king; if they ain't willin', why, that's the end on't; but if they be, the king he jest sends his head man to tell that young feller he ain't on no account to marry that particular girl; he can make love to any body else he's a mind to, but that girl is forbid. Then the head man he goes to the girl's mother an' says he's heard that young girl is makin' eyes at that young man, and the king don't approve of it, so she'd better be looking elsewhere. It's reckonin' on natur', you see; there's lots of human natur' in every body. Why, the very minnit them two young folks hear how that they ain't on no account to have nothin' to do with each other, they pitch right in. I never know'd it to fail, not one time. And then, when they're ready to tie the knot, some of their pas or mas that's up to time advises of 'em to petition the king, and after a spell he gives in and they're married. Ain't that cute?"

"It doos beat all. But how do you come out even, I'd like to know?"

"Oh, there's mostly a chance for everybody, what with widowers; if there is any surplus, why, we colonize 'em on Garden Island, and set 'em to raisin' small fruits and poultry. That keeps them busy, you see; there ain't any men folks to quarrel about, nobody else's affairs to gossip over; and if a man happens to want a wife, why, he can go over there, if he gets a permit, and look about him, and the presidin' widder settles the matter."

"Well! well! well! I never did see sech a place; no strong-minded females, no littery women, no votin', no log-rollin', no lobbyin'! But look a-here, how did ye start your king? It's as great a wonderment to me how they start kings as how they start yeast."

"Why, you see, there wa'n't but about thirty of us at first, all picked men and friends; and we didn't any of us want to run the thing—we was dead tired of bein' sovereign people; so we looked round a spell, here and there, and finally hit on a real smart, honest, capable fellow, with a good healthy wife, and made him an offer, and he took it up. We swore to hold him up, and have his children come after him, and we give him power enough to keep folks straight. After we got runnin', why, some of us fixed up a ship and went back for a few more picked hands; perhaps we fetched away, take 'em big and little, fust an' last, a couple o' hundred; we've lived here twenty year now; nobody's ben this way before you; we're out o' the tracks entirely, and we're well off and happy. I tell you, this is livin'."

"But where's your meetin'-house?"

He turned round a sharp corner, and we come to a large low house without any steeple, opened a door, and stepped right in; it was a real big room, with pleasant red carpets and kind of cream-colored walls, easy cushioned chairs standin' thick on the floor, and a kind of a readin'-desk behind a long table that had a dark red cloth on it, and some low wide white vases onto each end, fairly drippin' with flowers. There was little recesses betwixt the windows, with curtains to 'em, here and there drawn together.

"Them is for folks that want to come here daytimes and say their prayers. It's private like and still, you see, in them little alcoves, and we never keep the doors locked."

All the wall was hung with pictures; I couldn't begin to tell 'em all; but the house was bright and pleasant and sweet and warm beyond any thing I ever see. Seemed jest as if it was home. I could ha' set there all day.

"Got a good preacher?" sez I.

"We don't have preachin'. Our minister he jest reads the Bible, whatever part he thinks best; then we have singin'—every body sings—and he prays once or twice."

"Well, if he's like some folks to home he'll do more preachin' in one prayer than'll last ye a week. My! I've heard Parson Styles tell the Lord as much about other folks and the 'fairs of the nation as though He was a perfect stranger to 'em."

"We don't have no sech prayin' here, for we have prayers out of a book, the best out of all the good old books, and a good many right out of the Bible. Once in a great while he reads a sermon out of somebody's printed ones, but not very frequent."

"What on airth does he do week-days?"

"Why, he goes round visitin' folks, talkin' to 'em friendly, and tryin' to straighten 'em out, or seein' to the sick. We all see that he don't want for clothes and food for his family, and so that's off his mind."

"This is a curious place enough," sez I. "But I'm fairly hungry with so many ideas pourin' in on me. Ain't there a place round here where you can get things to eat?"

"Yes, the bakery's over in the square."

So we come around a ways, and got to a real clean, light store in a big white buildin'. There was two or three small tables near to the windows, and as we set down a nice waiter-boy come up to 'tend to us.

"What will you have?" sez John.

"Well, a piece o' pie and cheese, I guess," sez I.

"Pie!" hollered John.

"Pie!" shrieked the waiter-boy.

They couldn't have looked more thunderstruck if I'd asked for prussic acid or a drink of strychnine tincture.

"Well," sez I, strivin' to speak calm, "what's to pay now? I said pie."

"Why it's a penal offense to make a pie in this country, and a hangin' matter to eat it," sez John, in real sober earnest.

"Thunder!" sez I; "what's that for?"

"Oh, my deluded friend, don't you know that pie is at the bottom of our former country's demoralization? Don't you know that pie was the germ of the Revolution, the instigator of the war of 1812, the inspirer of the rebellion? Don't you know that pie is a concretion of original sin and actual transgression? That pie and prison are cause and effect? That this seductive but fatal viand has destroyed the American stomach and disintegrated the American brain, till the whole country is a mass of political corruption and moral decay? Don't you know pie is—"

"Oh, stop! do stop!" sez I. "I've eat pie sence I was born, and I ain't a jailbird or a fool yet."

"But jest think what you might have been on better and holsoner food; you might have been a Solon, an Aristides, a Homer, a George Washington."

"I'd a sight ruther be a tin peddler. Do drop pie, and give me somethin' to eat, if you've got anything short o' corn fodder; I can't stomach that."

Well, they fetched in bread—fresh bread, jest as white and light and sweet as you want to see, a pat o' butter hard and yellow as wax, a big glass pitcher of cream, a dish of white strawberries, a basket of red cherries, and a comb of honey clear as water. I ain't goin' to go back on pie—I'd jest as soon think of sassing my grandmother—but I tell you, a dish of white strawberries, with a little mite of clover honey, jest trickled round amongst 'em, and thick cream poured clean up to the top of the saucer, and sech bread crumbled in, comes putty near to bein' good eatin'.

John laughed to see me pile in.

"Most as good as pie?" sez he.

"Pretty near," sez I, betwixt the mouthfuls.

Well, Sir, I can't have no time nor room to say more, for I ain't one that holds the pen of a ready writer—it comes hard. But ef I was to take time, I could tell vollums about that country. I had to

Local Matters.

—The *Free Press* has found a man who pronounces it "Ypsilanti."

—Stony Creek is to have a turkey raffle, the Saturday evening before Christmas.

—Messrs. C. King & Son have a squash weighing 130 pounds that was raised by Mr. C. M. Hubbell.

—Dr. Franklin ought to feel well for Dr. McLean gave him as good as he sent, and "like cures like."

—"The Ypsilanti Colorado Sliced Beef Co." is the firm name of a gentleman doing business in this city.

—Letters remaining in Postoffice Dec. 12: John Brown, Amelia Briggs, Laura Dexter, N. F. Hough, Phoebe Howell, Henry Parks.

—The Methodists also have a Young People's Society that meets on Monday evenings. Will not the other churches fall into line?

—The Young People's Society of the Presbyterian church will meet on Tuesday evening next. Professor Estabrook will be the speaker.

—The "Cheerful Givers" will hold a fair in the M. E. church next Tuesday afternoon and evening. Proceeds for the benefit of the poor of the church.

—Mr. Wm. Mills, of the *Commercial* bindery, has received, for the purpose of re-binding, ninety-five books from the State Prison, at Jackson.

—The auction sale of farming implements and household furniture of the late D. Smith, will take place on the Smith farm, Superior, Tuesday, Dec. 17th.

—Last Sunday morning two doctors connected with the University exchanged oaths, blows and dinner bells, and all because of the old feud between the two schools of medicine.

—The *Saline Standard* has just completed its first volume. Saline has every reason to be proud of its exceedingly enterprising and newsworthy paper, and we congratulate Mr. Leisener on the successful issue of his year's hard work.

—Messrs. McElcheran and McAndrew have just received a cheap wall protector to be used behind wash stands. It is made of ornamented rubber so that it can be washed easily, and at the top are swing arms for towels. The price is \$1.00.

—The Rev. J. M. Richmond will preach at Stony Creek to-morrow morning, and will administer the communion at Milan to-morrow evening. Prof. Estabrook will fill the Presbyterian pulpit in the morning, and there will be no service in the evening.

—The Ypsilanti Musical Union will not meet again until the first Tuesday in January. A decided objection to taking the long walk to Normal Hall has been made by some of the members and a committee is now trying to secure a more accessible hall and piano.

—Miss Jennie Cross, of Detroit, will give readings at Samson's Hall, Thursday evening, Dec. 19th, at 7 o'clock, for the benefit of The Ladies' Parish Aid Society of St. Luke's church. The entertainment will be varied by music. Admission, adults 15 cents, children 10 cents. Miss Cross is a daughter of Mr. Jerome Cross.

—On Thursday evening, the Ypsilanti Lodge No. 128, F. and A. M. installed the following officers:

W. M.—James Mayoy.
S. W.—George Yeager.
J. W.—A. McMillan.
T.—J. W. Flower, Jr.
S. D.—C. Wilson.
J. D.—S. Vaughan.
J. D.—Wm. Court.
Tyler—P. Perry.
Stewards—C. Altman, D. Voorhie.

—On Tuesday evening last, in the presence of a number of visitors from Ypsilanti, the Phoenix Lodge, No. 13, F. & A. M., installed the following officers:

W. M.—Albert Crane.
S. W.—G. N. Flower.
J. W.—A. F. Barank.
T.—J. W. Flower, Sr.
S. D.—W. H. Jewett.
S. D.—P. W. Carpenter.
J. D.—G. F. Schaffer.
Tyler—Geo. W. Kishlar.
Stewards—B. H. Ellis, Harrison Fairchild.

—The Ypsilanti Good Templars' Lodge on last Monday evening completed its thirtieth year of existence as an organization. It is out of debt, is adding new workers to it ranks week after week, is doing good work in educating our young people in correct principles, and is trying to make a pleasant home for all who desire to leave off their drinking habits. The members are working together in perfect harmony, and do not propose to ask the public to keep the lodge alive by frequent donations of money; but by making it what it ought to be, they hope to merit and receive a generous support and the approbation of all good people. Will it not pay our temperance citizens to connect themselves with such an organization?

THE TEMPERANCE MEETINGS.—Gen. Gibson, of Ohio, has begun a series of five temperance lectures in this city. We go to press too early to attest the success of the first lecture, last evening; but we are sure that all who hear Gen. Gibson will feel amply repaid for going. The temperance workers in this city have taken hold of the meetings and we hope that Monday evening may see a large number of signatures to the pledge that makes men free indeed.

PERSONALS.

Mr. P. D. Woodruff, of Ann Arbor, called at our office last Tuesday.

Mr. C. R. Pattison is confined to the house by a sprained ankle.

Mr. Walt. Boughton, of Victor, N. Y., was in town the first of the week, visiting friends.

Miss Gertrude Ferrier has returned from her visit with Mrs. Ira M. Younglove, of Chicago.

Miss Carrie Glover, of Philadelphia, who has been visiting Mrs. Egbert Jansen, of Chicago, has returned to this city.

During the coming week, Mr. Jas. H. Davis will start upon another tour in behalf of his patent advertising match-safe.

Mr. E. C. Cornwell has returned from Martha's Vineyard and is now spending some days at home previous to returning to Massachusetts.

Mr. Frank Emerick has qualified according to law, and now patiently awaits the time for him to enter upon the duties of Prosecuting Attorney.

Mr. C. P. Russell, G. W. P. of the Grand Division of Michigan, Sons of Temperance, has commissioned Mr. J. E. Putney as Deputy of Ypsilanti Division for the coming year.

At the State Teachers' Association, Prof. Estabrook will take the subject of "Rural school teachers"; Prof. Bellows, the question of adding new subjects to the common school studies.

COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

Monday Eve., Dec. 2nd, 1878.

Council met.
Mayor in the chair.
Roll called.
Present.—Ald. Kishlar, Robbins, Frazer, Cromer, Follmer, Smith and Hutchinson.
Reading of minutes dispensed with.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.
From Committee on Fire Department.
That they had considered the communication from E. Batwell, Foreman, Cornwell Fire Co., relative to new shed at engine house, that the same was needed and would cost about \$25, and recommending the construction of the same.

Report accepted.
CLERKS AND ACCOUNTS.
R. C. Hayton, repairing gas lights. \$ 9.75
A. Gilmore, cleaning gutter in front of H. M. Curtis' premises on Congress St. to be assessed. 2.10
Marshall, building walk, to be assessed. 21.10
J. T. Melville, rent of wood yard. 57.66
Ordered paid from Contingent Fund. Ayes 7, Nays 0.

Washenaw Co., care of poor 1 year. \$14.88
Ordered paid from Poor Fund. Ayes 7, Nays 0.
Wm. Pattison, medical attendance of poor. 20.00
Ordered paid from Poor Fund at \$19.50. Ayes 7, Nays 0.

P. Bennett, gravel. 99.80
P. Bennett, gravel. 18.50
P. Bennett, gravel. 26.63
Marshall, street work, 1st ward. 15.40
" " " " 3.13
" " " " 16.18
Ordered paid from First Dist. Street Fund. Ayes 7, Nays 0.

Marshall, st. work and crossings. 10.03
Ordered paid from Second District Street Fund. Ayes 7, Nays 0.

MOTIONS AND RESOLUTIONS.
By Ald. Kishlar:—
RESOLVED, That the Com. on Fire Department are instructed to construct a new shed at east end of the engine house, at a cost not to exceed \$25.

Adopted.
By Ald. Kishlar:—
RESOLVED, That the locating of a gas post on street between the river and River street be referred to committee on gas lights. Adopted.

By Ald. Frazer:—
RESOLVED, That A. P. Bucklin be allowed to repair his walk on Hamilton street instead of constructing a new one. Adopted.

On motion Council adjourned to meet Monday Eve., Dec. 16, 1878, at 7 o'clock.
FRANK JOSLIN, City Clerk.

WE CHALLENGE THE WORLD.

When we say we believe, we have evidence to prove that Shilo's Consumption Cure is decidedly the best Lung Medicine made, in as much as it will cure a common or chronic cough in one-half the time, and relieve Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Croup, and show more cases of Consumption cured than all others. It will cure where they fail, it is pleasant to take, harmless to the youngest child and we guarantee what we say. Price 10cts. 50cts. and \$1.00. If your Lungs are sore, Chest or Back lame use Shilo's Porous Plaster. Sold by Fred F. Ingram. 764ylalt

DO YOU BELIEVE IT.

That in this town there are scores of persons passing our store every day whose lives are made miserable by Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Sour and distressed Stomach, Liver Complaint, Constipation, when for 75 cts. we will sell them Shilo's Vitalizer, guaranteed to cure them. Sold by Fred F. Ingram. 764ylalt

BUCKLEN'S ARNICA SALVE.

The Best Salve in the world for cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all kinds of Skin Eruptions. This Salve is guaranteed to give perfect Satisfaction in every case or money refunded. Price 25 Cents per Box. For Sale by Frank Smith, Ypsilanti.

Michigan Central Railroad.

TIME TABLE, NOV. 10th, 1878.

	GOING EAST.					
	Mail.	Day Express.	Kal. Express.	Atlantic Express.	Night Express.	Express.
Chicago.....Lv.	A. M. 9:30	A. M. 9:30	P. M. 4:45	P. M. 8:00	P. M. 9:00	P. M. 9:00
Michigan City.....	9:25	11:15	6:25	7:40	11:15	11:15
New Buffalo.....	9:47	11:29	6:47	8:10	11:39	11:39
Niles.....	10:45	12:12	8:12	9:00	12:35	12:35
Kalamazoo.....	12:33	1:40	10:40	10:35	2:17	2:17
Battle Creek.....	1:27	2:15	11:05	11:05	3:15	3:15
Marshall.....	2:25	3:00	11:47	11:47	3:40	3:40
Albion.....	2:59	3:21	12:05	12:05	4:10	4:10
Jackson.....Ar.	3:45	4:00	12:45	12:45	4:50	4:50
Jackson.....Lv.	4:40	5:40	1:40	1:40	5:40	5:40
Dexter.....	5:09	6:09	2:05	2:05	6:10	6:10
Ann Arbor.....	5:20	5:50	2:10	2:10	6:30	6:30
Ypsilanti.....	5:38	5:54	2:24	2:24	6:45	6:45
Wayne Junction.....	6:02	6:45	2:52	2:52	7:09	7:09
G. T. Junction.....	6:33	6:15	3:25	3:25	7:45	7:45
Detroit.....Ar.	6:48	6:30	3:40	3:40	8:00	8:00

The Grand Rapids Express leaves Ypsilanti, going east, at 17:00 A. M.

	GOING WEST.					
	Mail.	Day Express.	Kal. Express.	Atlantic Express.	Night Express.	Express.
Detroit.....Lv.	A. M. 7:00	A. M. 7:00	P. M. 4:45	P. M. 8:00	P. M. 9:00	P. M. 9:00
G. T. Junction.....	7:15	10:00	5:00	6:55	10:10	10:10
Wayne Junction.....	7:40	10:20	5:32	7:10	10:42	10:42
Ypsilanti.....	8:10	10:45	6:00	7:35	11:04	11:04
Ann Arbor.....	8:20	11:00	6:30	8:10	11:21	11:21
Dexter.....	8:56	11:21	7:05	8:40	11:45	11:45
Chelsea.....	9:15	11:40	7:25	9:00	12:05	12:05
Jackson.....Ar.	10:20	12:15	8:00	9:40	12:45	12:45
Marshall.....	11:50	1:30	8:40	10:35	1:45	1:45
Battle Creek.....	12:19	1:55	9:10	11:25	2:10	2:10
Kalamazoo.....	1:13	2:38	4:30	12:25	2:52	2:52
Niles.....	3:05	4:05	5:30	2:58	4:15	4:15
Michigan City.....	4:30	5:20	7:35	4:15	5:30	5:30
Chicago.....Ar.	6:50	7:40	10:30	6:45	8:00	8:00

*Sunday excepted. †Saturday and Sunday excepted. ‡Daily.

The Grand Rapids Express leaves Ypsilanti, going west, at 3:51 P. M.

H. B. LEDYARD.
Gen. Supt., Detroit.
HENRY C. WESTWORTH, Gen'l. Pass. and Ticket Agt., Chicago.

Detroit, Hillsdale & South-Western Railroad.

ARRIVE AT YPSILANTI.

Detroit Express.....10:55 A. M.
Mail.....5:15 P. M.

LEAVE YPSILANTI.

Evening Express.....6:05 P. M.
Mail.....8:15 A. M.

SALINE.

GOING EAST.
Detroit Express.....Arrive 9:50 A. M.
Mail.....4:42 P. M.

GOING WEST.
Evening Express.....6:45 P. M.
Mail.....9:25 A. M.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE

TRADE MARK. Is especially recommended for an unerring cure for SEXUAL WEAKNESS, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, and all diseases that follow as a consequence of Self-Abuse; as Loss of Memory, etc.

Before Taking the REMEDY, USE THE PAIN IN THE BACK, DIZZINESS OF VISION, DEBILITY, and many other diseases that lead to Insanity, Consumption, and a Premature Grave, all of which are a result caused by deviating from the path of nature and indulgence. The Specific Medicine is the result of a life study and many years of experience in treating these special diseases.

Full particulars in our pamphlets, which we desire to send free by mail to every one. The Specific Medicine is sold by all Druggists at \$1 per package, or six packages for \$5, or will be sent by mail on receipt of the money by addressing.

THE GRAY MEDICINE CO.,
No. 10 Mechanics' Block, Detroit, Mich.
Sold in Ypsilanti by Frank Smith; and by all druggists everywhere. 742-581

MORTGAGE SALE.

Whereas, Default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed by Albert F. R. Arnold and Sarah Arnold, his wife to Zetina Stover (named in said mortgage as Mrs. Solomon Stover) which bears date the sixteenth day of October, A. D. 1877, and was recorded on the twenty-fourth day of October, 1877, in the office of the Register of Deeds of Washtenaw County, Michigan, in Book 46 of mortgages, on page 578, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice Two Hundred and Sixty Dollars (\$250) and an attorney fee of Thirty Dollars (\$30), provided for in said mortgage, and no proceedings having been instituted at law or in equity to recover the sum secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof, I, John H. Harriman, hereby give notice that I will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, the mortgaged premises described in said mortgage, on Monday, the seventeenth day of March, A. D. 1878, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the south door of the Court House in the City of Ann Arbor, County of Washtenaw, Michigan. Said mortgage is contained in Book 46 of mortgages, on page 578, and the name of the mortgagor is as follows: Lot number Three (3) in Pattern's Addition to the City of Ypsilanti, County of Washtenaw and State of Michigan.

Dated December 5th, A. D. 1878.
W. L. CARPENTER, Mortgagee.
Att'y for Mortgagees. 770-782

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw, ss.
Notices hereby given, that by an order of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, made on the tenth day of December A. D. 1878, six months from that date were allowed for creditors to present their claims against the estate of Daniel S. Chatterton late of said County, deceased, and that all creditors of said deceased are required to present their claims to said Probate Court, at the Probate Office in the City of Ann Arbor, for examination and allowance on or before the tenth day of June next, and that such claims will be heard before said Court, on Monday the tenth day of March and on Tuesday the tenth day of June next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of each of said days.

Dated Ann Arbor, Dec. 10th A. D. 1878.
WILLIAM D. HARRIMAN, Judge of Probate.

PROBATE ORDER FOR HEARING FINAL ACCOUNT.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw, ss.
At a session of the Probate Court for the county of Washtenaw, held at the Probate Office in the City of Ann Arbor, on Wednesday, the 27th day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight.
Present, William D. Harriman, Judge of Probate.
In the matter of the estate of William Dexter, deceased.

Miles Dexter and Othniel E. Gooding, executors of said estate, came into court and represent that they are now prepared to render their final account as such executors.
Thereupon it is ordered, that Saturday, the fourth day of January next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon be assigned for examining and allowing such account, and that the creditors of said estate, and all persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be held at the Probate Office, in the City of Ann Arbor, in said county, and show cause, if any there be, why the said account should not be allowed: And it is further ordered that said executors give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said account, and of the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the YPSILANTI COMMERCIAL, a newspaper printed and circulating in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

(A true copy.) WILLIAM D. HARRIMAN, Judge of Probate.
WILLIAM G. DOTY, Probate Register. 769-772

MORTGAGE SALE.

By mortgage bearing date the twenty-fifth day of May A. D. 1874, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Washtenaw County, Michigan, on the 21st day of June A. D. 1874, at ten o'clock and six minutes A. M., in Book 33 of mortgages on page 21, Major D. Wallace and Mary Ann Wallace duly mortgaged to "Charles H. Wallace, Administrator of the estate of Hiram Bickford, deceased," County of Washtenaw, Michigan, "all that place or parcels of land situate in the Township of Saline, Washtenaw County and State of Michigan, bounded and described as follows:—

Being the west sixty acres of the west half of the north east quarter, and the east half of the east half of the north west quarter of section number two in township four south of range five west containing one hundred acres of land more or less." The amount claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice is the sum of three thousand and seventy-one dollars and 32-100 dollars, and in addition thereto an attorney's fee of thirty dollars stipulated in said mortgage, and no proceedings either at law or in equity having been instituted for the recovery of the same or any part thereof: Therefore notice is hereby given that by virtue of a Power of sale in said mortgage contained, and same will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises therein described or as much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the amount due on said mortgage, with interest, cost and expenses of said sale, at any time, day or place, at the south door of the Court House, in the City of Ann Arbor, that being the place of holding the Circuit Court of the County of Washtenaw, on Monday the 3rd day of March, A. D. 1878, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of said day.

Dated, December 7th, 1878.
JOSEPH BICKFORD, Administrator of the estate of Charles H. Wallace, deceased, Mortgagee.
EDWARD P. ALLEN, Attorney for Administrator. 769-781

PROBATE ORDER.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw, ss.
At a session of the Probate Court for the county of Washtenaw, held at the Probate Office in the City of Ann Arbor, on Friday, the 22nd day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight.
Present, William D. Harriman, Judge of Probate.
In the matter of the estate of Hiram Bickford, deceased.
On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Frank Emerick, administrator de bonis suis with the will annexed of said estate, praying that he may be licensed to sell the Real Estate whereof said deceased died seized.

Thereupon it is ordered, That Friday, the 3rd day of January next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, he assigned for the hearing of said petition and that the devisees, legatees, and heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be held at the Probate Office in the City of Ann Arbor, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted: And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and of the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the YPSILANTI COMMERCIAL, a newspaper printed and circulating in said county, four successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

(A true copy.) WILLIAM D. HARRIMAN, Judge of Probate.
WILLIAM G. DOTY, Probate Register. 768-772

COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw, ss.
The undersigned having been appointed by the Probate Court for said County, commissioners to receive, examine and adjust all claims and demands of all persons against the estate of Adam Thumm, late of said county, deceased, hereby give notice that six months from date are allowed, by order of said Probate Court, for creditors to present their claims against the estate of said deceased, and that they will meet at the office of Thomas Stude, in the city of Ypsilanti, in said county, on Wednesday the 12th day of February, and on Monday the 12th day of May next, at ten o'clock A. M., of each of said days, to receive, examine and adjust said claims.
Dated November 12, A. D. 1878.
IRA CRIPPEN, THOMAS STUDE, Commissioners.

CHANCERY NOTICE.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, Fourth Judicial Circuit in Chancery, Suit pending.
In the Circuit Court for the County of Washtenaw in Chancery, at Ann Arbor on the 31st day of October, A. D. 1878, wherein Rachel E. Thompson is complainant, and James H. Thompson is defendant. Upon due proof by affidavit that James H. Thompson the defendant in the above entitled cause pending in this Court resides out of the said State of Michigan and in the City of Toledo, Ohio, and on motion of Robert A. Griffin, Solicitor for Complainant, it is ordered that this order be published in the Ypsilanti Commercial a newspaper printed in the said County of Washtenaw, and be published therein once in each week for six weeks in succession; such publication however shall not be necessary in case a copy of this order be served on the said defendant, personally, at least twenty days before the time herein prescribed for his appearance.
Dated, this 31st day of Oct. A. D. 1878.
FRANK EMERICK, Circuit Court Comm'r, Washtenaw Co., Mich. 765-770

On Application

By mail from any of our numerous patrons throughout the State, we will send on approval articles for WEDDING or CHRISTMAS Gifts from our very large and choice collection. Orders will receive prompt and careful attention. Our new illustrated Catalogue will be mailed free to Applicants.

M. S. SMITH & CO.
Jewelers and Importers,
Corner Woodward and Jefferson Avenues,
760-771 DETROIT.

The Leading Business Houses of Detroit.

R. H. FYFE & CO.

—FINE—

BOOTS AND SHOES

101 Woodward Avenue,

DETROIT, MICH.

R. W. King & Son,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

CROCKERY,

CHINA,

GLASSWARE,

LAMPS, ETC.

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DETROIT, - MICH.

ABBOT & KETCHUM,

DEALERS IN

CARPETS AND HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

Carpets, Oil Cloths, Linoleum, Matting,

Rugs and Mats, Oriental Carpets,

Lambrequins, Lace Curtains, Shades, Cornices,

Pillows, Mattresses and Upholstering Goods.